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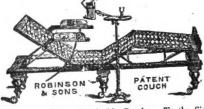
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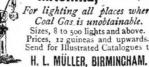
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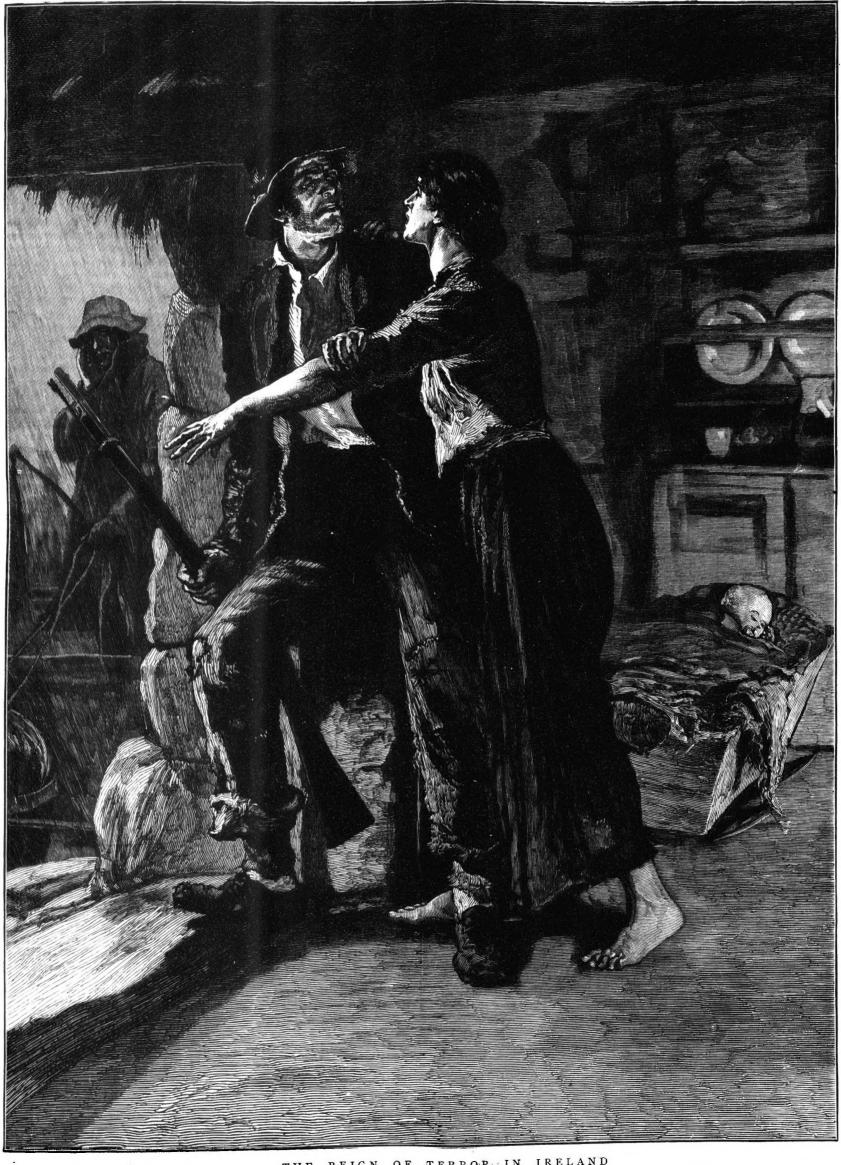
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880

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THE REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND



THE CABINET COUNCILS.—At last the Government, so it is said, have decided to apply to Parliament for extraordinary powers for the purpose of restoring peace in Ireland. Almost all lovers of law and order have been for weeks and weeks past urging this course upon them, and it is difficult to comprehend how a body of responsible officials, all of them gifted with brains beyond the average, or they would not be where they are, and most of them loyal in the old English sense of the word, can have so long delayed making this momentous decision. Their apathy has aroused an intense sense of indignation both in this country and still more in Ireland, where people not only hear of the Reign of Terror but actually feel it. And how is the Ministerial apathy to be accounted for? Well, the motives, as in most human affairs, were probably of a mixed character. The Government kept on hoping that, unlike their predecessors for centuries past, they would subdue Irish discontent by kindness; then their pride forbade them, after refusing to renew the Peace Preservation Acts, to ask for still more stringent coercive measures; and finally-we fear it is the truth-the majority of the Cabinet, amongst whom we hope we may include Mr. Gladstone, were afraid of their demagogic comrades, whose sympathies are rather with mobs than landlords, and who are imagined to have a powerful following out-of-doors. As it is, the resolution of the Government comes with deplorable tardiness. Every day the spirit of lawlessness is spreading in Ireland, and yet nothing can be done till after the 6th of January, when we may be certain, unless they are put down with a strong hand, the sympathisers with the Land League in the House of Commons will do their utmost to obstruct the passage of a Coercion Bill. Coercion is an unpopular word, but, administered as it is in this country, it is scarcely noticed by law-abiding persons, while it is a potent instrument against disorder. And a measure of this sort will be cordially though, perhaps secretly, welcomed in Ireland by many other persons beside landlords, for, as in France, the Reign of Terror, which was pleasant enough so long as it confined its decapitations to kings, nobles, and priests, became decidedly unpopular when it took to cutting off the heads of peasants and artisans. This is what the Irish are beginning to discover concerning "Boycotting," and other lawless proceedings of the like description.

AFGHANISTAN AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.--It was to be expected that Lord Lytton would strongly disapprove of the Afghan policy of the present Government. Still, the appeal which he made to the Ministry on the subject in his speech at St. James's Hall deserves to be attentively considered. The tribes of the Kuram received definite pledges from the last Government that in no circumstances would any Cabul Power ever be permitted again to rule over them. Surely (apart altogether from our own interests) means ought to be taken to discover whether these tribes desire that the pledge they obtained should not be violated. It is by no means certain that they would prefer to be placed under the government of the new Ameer; for they know little of him, and they have probably begun to see that the annexation of their territory to India would be attended by solid advantages. As for Candahar, there is not the slightest evidence that if it were handed over to the Ameer he would be able to keep it; and English observers there are unanimously of opinion that the transfer would lead to immediate and serious troubles. The people of Candahar do not dislike British rule, and the highest military authorities agree that the possession of their country would be of the greatest service to our Indian Empire. In these circumstances the matter ought at least to be submitted to Parliament before an irrevocable decision is arrived at. If the Government act hastily, they will expose themselves to the suspicion that they care for nothing so much as the reversal of Lord Beaconsfield's policy simply because it was his.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS .-- These great mining disasters, as at Seaham and Pen-y-Graig, excite universal sympathy; and yet, as an article in another portion of our issue points out, more lives in the aggregate are lost in mines by the continually recurring small accidents of which the public never hears. Mr. Macdonald, who ought to be an authority in such matters, declares that all mining accidents are preventible, and that every death "is uncalled for and a crime." This is no doubt theoretically true, not only of mining disasters, but of all accidents. There is scarcely a mischief which befals life, limb, or property which may not be traced to the default of some human being. The practical question here is whether further legislation would render mining, which is an exceptionally dangerous business, less dangerous than it now is. The question is not an easy one to answer. Mr. Macdonald holds that the responsibility both of owners and workmen should be more stringently enforced, yet apparently he does not propose to ask Parliament for any additional powers in this respect. On the other hand practical men say that there are plenty of excellent regulations in existence, but that they are indifferently observed, and that, such is the apathy bred by familiarity with possible danger, they will always be laxly observed. It is to be noted that the primary object both of coalowners and coalminers

is not to preserve life, but to make money, and in the keen strife of competition life-preserving rules are pretty sure to be neglected. If our coal-mines, like our electric telegraphs, were the property of the State, they would probably be worked in a more easy-going fashion than now, and there would perhaps be fewer accidents, but we should have to pay dearer for our coals. Are we willing to make the sacrifice?

M. GAMBETTA AND M. ROCHEFORT .-- Paris has been much excited this week by the conflict going on between M. Rochefort and M. Gambetta. For a long time M. Gambetta seemed to be indifferent to the attacks of his opponent; but he suddenly returned the blows he had received with startling effect. A good many people have blamed him for publishing a letter addressed to him at a time when M. Rochefort was in great distress; the provocation, however, was certainly very great. M. Rochefort has aimed at nothing less than the complete destruction of M. Gambetta's influence, and he has been utterly unscrupulous in the means he has adopted for this end. The letter to M. Gambetta, and the letter to General Trochu, unquestionably prove that the writer has no claim to pose as the champion of the Commune. In these documents he distinctly repudiated it; and to stand forth now as one who has always fought its battles is, to say the least, an act of extraordinary audacity. It is difficult to say whether M. Gambetta has succeeded in making an end of M. Rochefort's authority; but if he has, the fact will not be much regretted by anybody. Of course, M. Rochefort, like most other demagogues, claims to be moved only by the most lofty impulses; and many Frenchmen have accepted his estimate of his own motives. There is not much evidence of lofty impulses, however, in the vile scandals which he has been publishing about persons with whom he does not happen to agree. The whole tendency of his influence has been to vulgarise and degrade the tone of the party to which he belongs.

MR. DALE'S IMPRISONMENT. -- Lord Coleridge, in delivering judgment, swept aside the technical objections which had been urged on behalf of Mr. Dale, and he is therefore re-committed to prison. The present age, unlike most of its predecessors, is so averse to religious persecution, and there is something so repulsive in the spectacle of a zealous and hard-working clergyman deprived of his liberty, and shut up in a place ordinarily intended for the incarceration of felons and other evil-doers, that many persons, who have no sympathy with Mr. Dale's theology, are nevertheless inclined to regard him as a martyr for conscience sake. They look upon him as placed in this dilemma :-He must either perform the services of the Church in a way which he believes to be unlawful, or he must secede to Rome, thereby committing the sin of schism. But it is questionable whether he is really placed in such a dire strait as this. In the first place, he is not punished for holding certain doctrines, but for wearing dresses symbolical of certain doctrines. And even if he believes himself bound as God's minister to carry out these practices, there is another alternative open to him. He can resign his functions, and become, as far the ministry of the Church is concerned, a layman. We admit that to a conscientious zealous clergyman such self-abstinence is very painful, but it seems to be the most loyal course which a man thus circumstanced can pursue, and it is a trial which every married Anglican clergyman who joins the Roman Catholic Church has to undergo. People are apt to forget that all corporate bodies, lay or clerical, whatever their internal regulations may be, are finally subject to the law of the land. If Mr. Dale were a Roman Catholic priest, and were to insist on performing the services of his Church in a way of which his Bishop disapproved, a Court of law would necessarily pronounce judgment against him, if satisfied that he had broken the rules of the corporation to which he was affiliated. The fact is that a man cannot be in and out of a place at the same time; he cannot justly claim inside privileges and outside freedom. But surely imprisonment, which arouses a misdirected sympathy, might be got rid of in such cases. Simple deprivation would seem to be the most proper penalty for Church officers who refuse to obey the rules laid down by their superiors.

THE INTENTIONS OF GREECE. - There is an impression in this country that "the Greek Question" is likely to be peacefully settled. It may be hoped that the impression is correct, but it is hardly in accordance with some well-known facts. The Porte is willing to listen to any demand which appears to it to be reasonable; but it has apparently decided not to enter upon negotiations on the basis settled by the Berlin Conference. On the other hand, the Greek Government declines to accept anything short of the frontier traced by the Powers; and it is supported in this resolution by the whole Greek nation. Germany and Austria are understood to do what they can to moderate these pretensions; but it is by no means certain that France exercises an equally moderating influence. In the speech delivered by the French Ambassador at Athens in presenting his credentials the other day, he assumed that the Greeks could not be satisfied with a mere compromise; and they were assured that their "legitimate aspirations" had the cordial sympathy of the French people. These facts certainly do not indicate that a pacific solution may be confidently anticipated. From

the point of view of Europe Greece would not be justified in declaring war, even in a cause which she holds to be sacred; but she naturally looks at the matter solely from the point of view of her special interests. She cannot but know that, if left to her own resources, she would be crushed in a conflict with Turkey; but after all that has lately happened, could France and England leave her to her own resources? She thinks not; and it is hard to believe that she is mistaken. She may, then, conclude that her best chance of obtaining all she asks for is to risk everything; and for this she is making active preparations.

ANTI-VACCINATION AT HOME AND ABROAD. -Anti-Vaccination appears just now to be looking up. Like Paddy, its adherents have got a League, and this League has been holding a meeting in Paris, at which Mr. P. A. Taylor professed himself a disbeliever in the value of Jenner's discovery. We fear that Mr. Taylor has been inoculated (if we may venture to use the term) by the state of public opinion existing in the borough which he represents in Parliament. Leicester is madly anti-Jennerian, and the cow-pock infidels (again we beg pardon) are so numerous there that it is very difficult to enforce the law. Edmund Burke said that an indictment could not be framed against a whole nation, and when a big town declares that it won't have lymph inserted in the arms of its babies, what can the law do? In some matters civilisation appears to be retrograding. Free Trade was once expected to spread over the world, whereas now it is pooh-poohed beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. When we were young, such statements as that the earth was round and that vaccination was a good thing were considered equally incontestable. But what is the case now? Why, even the Government are rather uncertain about vaccination, and recently showed an inclination to mitigate the penalty for disregarding it. We earnestly hope, however, that the mass of educated lay opinion is still sound on this question. People should bear in mind that (a few eccentrics excepted) the main body of the medical profession uphold vaccination. And this is a subject of which they really know a good deal, while the laity knows very little. We do not deny that there are dangers and inconveniences attendant on vaccination, but they may be avoided by ordinary care. There is no reason to suppose that small-pox has abated a whit of its ancient virulence (note, for example, the slaughter it has recently been making among some of the unvaccinated North American Indians); and, if vaccination were given up, with the dense populations and great cities of modern Europe, we should probably, by the time a large unvaccinated community had come into being, be visited by a small-pox epidemic almost as fatal as the Black Death of 1348. Yet this is the risk which Mr. P. A. Taylor and his friends would have us run.

STAMP-CARDS .-- Most people read with genuine satisfaction the account given by Mr. Fawcett the other evening of the success which has attended the plan of accepting as a deposit at the Post Office Savings' Banks cards containing twelve postage stamps. Nobody could have anticipated the results which he was able to lay before the meeting at Hackney. For generations the English working classes have been accused with too much truth of being utterly deficient in thrift. This has been the source of half their troubles, but even the most ardent reformers have almost despaired of inducing them to act with more regard to their own interests. The fact, however, that more than a million stamps have been handed in at the various Post Offices in so short a time justifies us in looking forward to a decided improvement. Obviously the scheme is generally liked; and as it is easily worked we may expect it to become more and more popular. Mr. Fawcett declared that the forms are seldom soiled, and he expressed his conviction that the plan does not lead, as a good many persons feared it would, to theft. On this last point, however, the evidence he adduced was insufficient, since the Post Office authorities have obviously not the means of determining whether the stamps they receive have always been honestly obtained. The Postmaster-General would do good service if he were to devise some method by which the scheme could be carried out without offering a temptation to young people.

## RE-ISSUE GRAPHIC XMAS PLATE.

READY DECEMBER 20.

As so many thousands of Subscribers could not obtain the Christmas Number, when published on Dec. 6—100,000 having been ordered by the Trade above the number produced—extra efforts were made to reproduce the popular Coloured Picture by J. E. MILLAIS, R.A., entitled

#### "CHERRY RIPE,"

and this Picture, printed in 14 Colours, FROM NEWLY PREPARED PLATES, will be ready on Dec. 20.

This Re-issue, consisting only of 50,000, refers to the Extra Large Plate alone, and not to the Entire Number, the re-production of which would not have been possible before next March; a confirmation of this is the fact that the Christmas Number was in hand from last February, and the Number for the Christmas of 188r is now in progress.

To prevent further disappointment in the possession of this Picture, orders should be given at once to the Newsagents, in preference to sending direct to the Office, as transmission by post would ruin it.

Price of the Picture, ONE SHILLING.



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Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30 EYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special
Morning Performance of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, TO-DAY, Saturday, at
Morning Performance of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, TO-DAY, Saturday, at
2.00 Exc. Chica (Mr. Hurst) open to to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

NOTICE—This Theatre will be closed on Christmas Eve.

NOTICE.—This Theatre will be closed on Unistmas Eve.

New SADLER'S WELLS.—Mrs. S. F. BATEMAN, Proprietor and Manager. Closed from 20th inst. for Rehearsal. Engagement for a limited term of Mr. CHARLES WARNER and Mr. HERMANN VEZIN.—BOXING MIGHT, at Eight, will be presented Sheridan's Comedy, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with the following cast:—Sir Peter Teazle, his first appearance in this SCANDAL, with the following cast:—Sir Peter Teazle, his first appearance of the SCANDAL, with the following cast:—Sir Peter Teazle, his first appearance surface. Mr. E. H. Brooke; Crabtree, Mr. William Farren, jun., his first appearance surface. Mr. E. H. Brooke; Crabtree, Mr. William Farren, jun., his first appearance in the source, Moses, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr. Wheatcroft: Lady Sneemell, Mr. A. Wood: Trip, Mr. Walter Brooks; Careless, Mr.

Teade. Miss Virginia F. Bateman, her first appearance this seaso Prologue written by Garrick will be spoken.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

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Closed.—Will Re-open BOXING-DAY, at 3 and 8, with A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall; a New Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain,
A MISSICAL FAMILY; and a New Second Piece, SANDFORD AND MERTON'S
MAS PARTY, by F. C. Burnand, Music by A. Scott Gatty.—ST. GEORGE'S
HALL, Langham Place. Admission 18., 28.; Stalls, 38., 58.

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THE "GRAPHIC" SCHOOL OF ENGRAVING ON WOOD.—Some years ago a belief prevailed that before long wood-engraving would be superseded by various less costly processes. This belief, without doubt, deterred persons from embarking in a profession which they feared might before long rove unremnnerative. Experience has shown that these fears were baseless. Wood-engraving holds, and is likely to continue to hold, its own against all competitors. But, meanwhile, there is a great scarcia to the profession, the most artistic work will fall into the hands of foreigness. For some time past the Proprietors of the Graphic have experienced an increasing difficulty in obtaining the assistance of high-class engravers, and they have therefore determined to form a School of high-class engravers, and they have therefore determined to form a School of high-class engravers, and they have therefore determined to form a School of high-class engravers and they have therefore determined to form a School of high-class engravers and they have therefore determined to form a School of high-class engravers and they have therefore determined to form a School of high-class engravers and they have therefore determined to form a School of their drawings submitted, and after selection they will still have a fortnight's trial before being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a subefore being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a subefore being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a subefore being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a subefore being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a subefore being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a subefore being definitively accepted. After the first year, the students will be paid a subefore being definitively accepted. After the first year, the st

SAVOY HOUSE.—GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS by the GREAT MASTERS. Also Specimens of Reproductions in Chromo-lithography and Colour Printing, from the Paintings of the English, French, German, and Continental Schools. Catalogues post-iree on application to the Manager, at the Gallery, Savoy House, 115 and 116, Strand, London, W.C.

DORÉS GREAT WORKS, "ECCE HOMO" ("Full of Divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," with "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," and all his other great pictures at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily 1016 6. One Shilling. all his other great pic 10 to 6. One Shilling.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—WINTER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Ten to Five Daily, at the Suppole Street Galleries, Pall Mall East. Admission One Shilling. THOS. ROBERTS. Secretary.

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THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—
The WINTER EXHIBITION, including a Loan Collection of Works by the late George Dodgson, is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East, from 10th 5. FRIPP, Sec.

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The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN, from Ten till Six.
Admission is.: Catalogue 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall Mall, S.W.
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ALL EXPRESS AND ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS issued on December 23rd, 24th, and 25th, will be available for the Return Journey by any Train of the same description and class up to and including Thursday, Dec. 30th, except those issued for a less distance than to miles.

The Special Cheap Saturday to Monday Tickets will be issued on Friday, December 2tth, available up to and including Tuesday, December 28th.

PORTSMOUTH AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT-EXTRA TRAINS, Dec. 23rd and 24th.—The Fast Train leaving Victoria 4.55 p.m and London Bridge 5.0 p.m., will take passengers for Ryde, Sandown, Shankhin, Ventnor, and on 24th only to Cowes and Newport (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Extra Fast Trains (1st, 2nd and 3rd Class) from Portsmouth Harbour 7.0 a.m. and 8.25 a.m. to London. Boats in connection from Ryde 6.30 a.m. and 7.40 a.m.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY. A Cheap First Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junctialso from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Keturn Tickets, 10s.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and No. 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

J. P. RNIGHT, General Manager.

NOTICE .- THE GRAPHIC this week consists of Two Whole Sheets, one of which contains the Second Part of an Illustrated Account of Cairo and the Nile.

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#### THE AGITATION IN IRELAND

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND

The reports from Ireland grow every day more and more alarming, and there seems too much reason to fear that the country is hastening to a revolution which can only be quenched by the shedding of blood. Successive Cabinet Councils were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday this week, and all sorts of rumours are afloat as to the matters discussed and the intentions of the Government. On the one hand, it is said that the first meeting of the Cabinet was hurriedly summoned; whilst on the other the assertion is categorically denied, and it is declared that all the Ministers knew of it two days before. It is stated that a Habeas Corpus Suspension Act will be at once brought in when Parliament assembles on the 6th prox., and that the Government will also proceed with a Land Act based on the principle of the three F's. The words of Mr. Gladstone's circular are that "business of the first importance will be at once proceeded with." The Times correspondent says that the most strenuous and desperate opposition may be expected to any coercive measures, and that some members of the Irish Party who do not approve of the Land League will make common cause with them in the struggle without directly committing themselves to their policy; and adds, "It is hoped by those who are living in terror that the Government will anticipate legislation by assuming extraordinary powers, and trust to Parliament for an indemnity, for otherwise the power may be withheld until too late to be effective."

On Monday another formal step was made in the State prosecutions, when the jury was struck at the Crown Office, forty-eight names being drawn by ballot, from the list of 188 citizens eligible for the duty. On Thursday these forty-eight were to be further reduced, by alternate challenge, on the part of the Crown and the traversers, to twenty-four, which will form the panel to be called in Court on the 28th inst., when the traversers will have the right of challenging six more. The proceedings will probably occupy not

the 4th prox. Boycotting is actively going on and widely extending, and the branches of the League now form themselves into "courts" for the trial and punishment of those who offend against its rules. The charges delivered by the Assize Judges, Baron Dowse, and Justices Barry, Fitzgerald, and Lawson, testify to the alarming increase of agrarian crimes and outrages, and fresh reports of murders, assaults, intimidations, threatening letters, and Boycotting are hourly coming in. "An Irish Newspaper Correspondent," writing to the Daily Telegraph, says that only about one-third of the outrages committed have crossed the wires to England, and only one tithe of them have appeared in even the Dublin newspapers. On the other hand, we have Mr. Bellingham, M.P., writing to the papers to the effect that during the last six months there has been a constant attempt to mislead English public opinion by the deliberate manufacture of outrages which have no existence; and he cites no fewer than four cases which, within a fortnight, have to his own knowledge been contradicted as "utterly false." At the last meeting of the Land League, too, Mr. Egan read "an important statement" denying, on behalf of the League, all complicity with or approval of crimes and outrages, and cited two cases in which harmless actions had been magnified into agrarian offences. It is thus very difficult to get at the truth of the matter; but, as the four judges say, when all exaggeration has been allowed for, there remains a sufficient substratum of acknowledged crime to make people wonder why some more effectual means against its repression has not already been adopted. Amongst the most notable and recent instances are the more effectual means against its repression has not already been adopted. Amongst the most notable and recent instances are the threatening letters which have been received by Baron Dowse and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and the "Boycotting" of Mr. Bence Jones ("Boycotting," by-the-way, is now publicly announced in the streets by a bellman or crier), and the murder of the bailiff Mulholland, who were deliberately shot by a who was deliberately shot by a man named Graham or Gormley, whilst executing a decree. Threatening letters are not confined to one side, for amongst those who have lately received them are one side, for amongst those who have lately received them are Messrs, Parnell, Dillon, and Davitt. It is curious that the language employed in all these documents is not only of the most violent description, but in many cases so foul and blasphemous as to be unfit for reproduction in print. On Saturday last the Protestant church of Ballynahinch was broken into by a mob, which smashed the windows wrecked all the furniture and tone up the Bibles and

church of Ballynahinch was broken into by a mob, which smashed the windows, wrecked all the furniture, and tore up the Bibles and prayer books, the leaves of which they strewed about the churchyard. Our Engravings may be briefly described. That on the first page is, of course, an imaginary picture, but none the less truthful on that account, for there can be no doubt that many such a distressing incident has been enacted of late in the disturbed districts.—The arrival of the Coldstream Guards shows the Eleanor alongside North Wall. Dublin, previous to their disembarkation. It is side North Wall, Dublin, previous to their disembarkation. the 1st Battalion, numbering 675 officers and men, which started

from London on Monday, last week, and went, per rail and special steamers, direct to Dublin, where they landed on the following day, and marched direct to the Richmond barracks, amid cheers from some and marched direct to the Richmond barracks, amid cheers from some of the bystanders. Their appearance created very little excitement. It is said that two other regiments of the Household Brigade will shortly be ordered to Ireland. All non-commissioned officers and men on furlough from regiments now quartered in the country have received peremptory orders to rejoin before the 27th inst., and no fresh leave will be granted for some time. We have next a sketch in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench during the delivery by Lord Chief Justice May of his much-abused judgment on the question of postponing the State trials in order to allow Messrs. Parnell and the other M.P.'s included in the charge to attend in their places in the House of Commons at the opening of the Session; and finally we other M.P.'s included in the charge to attend in their places in the House of Commons at the opening of the Session; and finally we have a Vaccination Station in Connaught, respecting which our Special Artist writes as follows:—"The vaccination scene was taken in the wild and dangerous district west of Lough Mask. It is the Village Dispensary. The Dispensary Doctor—so often a kind, patient doctor and a sportsman combined—is a leading character in Irish country life. The women trudge many miles, often barefooted, with their little trots tucked away, without any recognition of their being breathing animals, on their backs under their big cloaks—they invariably forget their papers—and when it is necessary to take invariably forget their papers—and when it is necessary to take lymph for another child, gradually work themselves into excitement, clutch their children with an 'Ah, and ye won't, sorr!'—and they

#### THE WESTMINSTER PLAY

In the ordinary course Terence's Andria is performed by the Westminster scholars every fourth year, but as, owing to the death of the captain of the school, there was no play in 1876, the presentation of the Andria, which last took place in 1875, has been defound it 1875. deferred till 1880.

presentation of the Andria, which last took place in 1875, has been deferred till 1880.

We need not detail the plot of this piece, which is perhaps one of the best-known of all the surviving comedies of the old Roman world. Suffice it here to say that there are two old men, Simo and Chremes; that they arrange a marriage between the son of the former and the daughter of the latter; and that various complications ensue, since Pamphilus, the son, is already secretly married to a slave-girl, named Glycerium, who in the result is discovered to be a long-lost daughter of Chremes. The interest of the piece centres in this young lady, nor is the interest suffered to flag, yet, strangely enough, she never appears on the stage. Nor does Madame Benoiton in the Famille Benoiton, and very likely M. Sardou borrowed this idea from Terence, as Terence borrowed from Menander. The piece is full of bustle and variety, and the character of Davus, the slave, whose love of intrigue and desire to serve his master lands him in a succession of complications, is always a favourite with the Westminster playgoers.

The incident depicted in our engraving is where Mysis and Davus plot together and place Glycerium's baby at Simo's door, so that Chremes, who is approaching, may discover it. Davus then forces Mysis to discover the marriage to Chremes. Mysis was acted by Mr. H. W. Waterfield; Chremes by Mr. E. C. Bedford; and Davus by Mr. F. W. Bain.

#### VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION

VESUVIUS has been in a state of chronic eruption for some months past, and a few weeks since the mountain entered on a new phase of activity. The lava began to flow over the side towards Naples, and at one time seriously endangered the new funicular railway. After having destroyed the outwork built to protect the upper station, however, the stream turned aside, and ran rapidly parallel to the line, though at a distance which did not at that time appear to imperil its safety. Our sketch depicts the aspect of the mountain on the 2nd inst. "The lava," writes our artist, "was pouring out of the great crater, and seriously threatened the railway, invading the cuttings at the top and flowing against the sides."

YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS See page 615. SIR EDWARD BAINES

#### See page 616. THE EXECUTION OF NIHILISTS AT ST. PETERSBURG

The two Nihilists, Kviatovsky and Presniakov, whose sentences of death at the recent trial at St. Petersburg were not commuted, were executed on November 15th, in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. The public were rigidly excluded from the scene of execution, but one or two foreign correspondents were permitted to be present. Early in the morning the two prisoners were taken from their cells, and as usual were driven to the scaffold in a cart, riding with their backs to the horses, and bearing a placard with the inscription "State Criminal" on their breasts. At the glacis cathe fortress where the scaffold had been erected the prisoners descended, and mounted the scaffold, where they were clad in the long penitential shirt of the condemned parricide, and were pinioned to two upright posts while their sentence was read out to there. This over a priest came forward with a cross, which both kissed, while he recited some prayers. The executioner then adjusted the rope, and in a few moments all was over. The ground was kept by a detachment of the Finland Guard, who were on duty in the Winter Palace on the night of the explosion, for complicity in which crime Kviatovsky was executed. THE two Nihilists, Kviatovsky and Presniakov, whose sentences in which crime Kviatovsky was executed.

#### LIEUT. W. P. L. HEYLAND, R.N.

On the 25th November, an able seaman named Joseph Marston, on board H.M.S. Minotaur, a vessel belonging to the Channel Squadron, was washed overboard while getting in the jibboom. As the sea was too heavy for a boat to be lowered, a life buoy was thrown to him which he reached, and a grass line was veered away from the stern, in hopes that he might get hold of it, and be hauled on board. At this moment Lieutenant Heyland jumped overboard, got hold of the grass line, and succeeded in giving it to Marston. Both were then holding on to it, they were slowly drawn up towards the stern, and a Jacob's ladder was lowered for them to get hold of. Just then, a very heavy sea washed over Heyland, after which he became quite motionless, and apparently insensible. He had became quite motionless, and apparently insensible. He had evidently been dashed against the ship. Arthur Triggs, a torpedo instructor, went down the ladder, and dropped into the water with the object of saving Heyland, but in vain. He went down head foremost, and was lost. Marston was eventually hauled on board by

the object of saving Heyland, but in vain. He went down head foremost, and was lost. Marston was eventually hauled on board by the grass line, as was Triggs.

"It was a most gallant act," writes Vice-Admiral Hood, C.B., commanding the Channel Squadron, "on the part of Lieutenant Heyland to jump overboard in such a heavy sea, when he must have known it was impossible to lower a boat, and great credit is due to Arthur Triggs, who, at very considerable risk, endeavoured to save him. Lieutenant Heyland was in possession of both the silver and bronze medals awarded for saving life at sea, on two previous occasions."—Our portrait is from a photograph by Symonds and Co., Portsmouth.

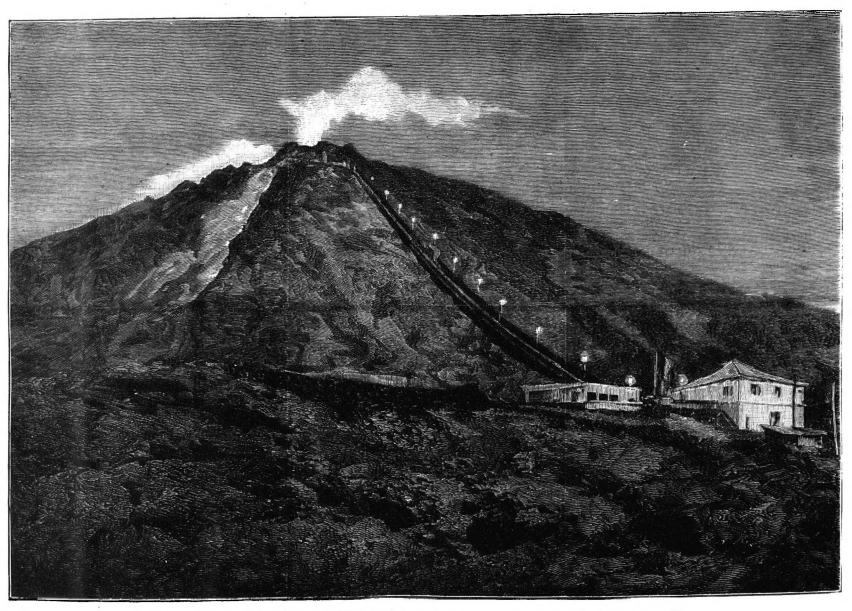
#### LIEUTENANT ARTHUR HONYWOOD

This gallant young officer, who was killed at the battle of Maiwand on the fatal 27th July, when the regiment to which he belonged (the 66th) was almost annihilated, was born in 1860. He belonged to an ancient Kentish family, and was the fourth son of the late Sir Courtenay Honywood, and younger brother of the

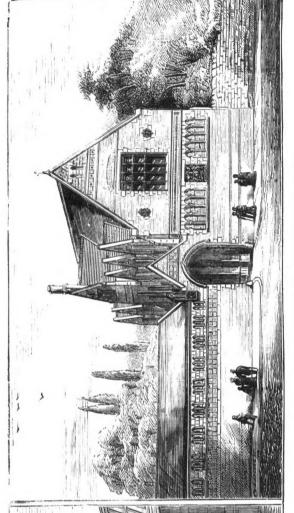


SCENE FROM THE WESTMINSTER PLAY-TERENCE'S "ANDRIA"

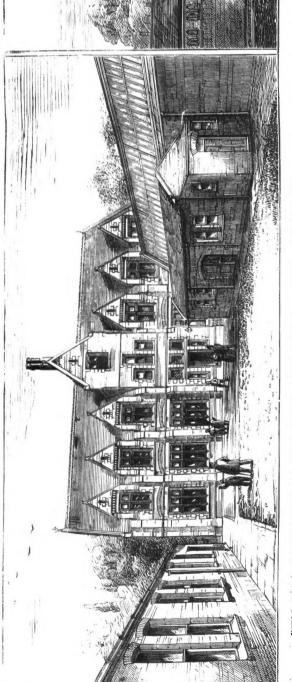
MYSIS AND DAVUS PLACING GLYCERIUM'S BABY AT SIMO'S DOOR

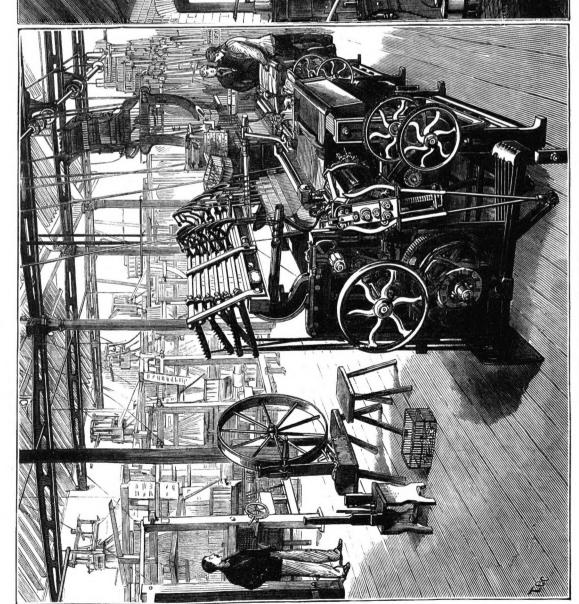


THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS-THE LAVA STREAM, DEC. 2, 1880



ENTRANCE IN THE BEECH GROVE ROAD





WEST FRONT OF THE LECTURE ROOM AND MUSEUM, WITH DYE HOUSE AND WEAVING SHED

INTERIOR OF THE WEAVING SHED

INTERIOR OF THE DYE HOUSF

present baronet, Sir John William Honywood, of Evington Place, near Ashford. He only joined the regiment last January, and was shot with the colours in his hand. Survivors speak warmly of his gallantry.—Our portrait is from a photograph by J. Bateman, Canterbury.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. SHEWELL,

Or the Bombay Staff Corps, entered the army as ensign in December, 1856, was soon after appointed to the Bombay Commissariat Department, and served with great distinction in the Abyssinian Campaign, the Commander-in-Chief specially mentioning Abyssinian Campaign, the Commander-in-Chief specially mentioning him in his final despatch, in consequence of which, on attaining his Company, he was on the same day promoted to Major by Brevet. He also served with great merit during the first of the recent campaigns in Afghanistan, and was on this account specially selected by the Government of Bombay for the responsible office of Deputy Commissary-General with the Candahar Field Force, of the provisioning of which he had the entire charge. Throughout his whole career he was distinguished for his unselhsh bravery, and ended it with a consistent death, dying of wounds bravery, and ended it with a consistent death, dying of wounds received in rescuing a wounded comrade from the hands of the Afghans. This sad incident took place during the sortie from Kandahar of August 16th, and he died there on the 1st September following. following.—Our portrait is from a photograph by R. Dighton,

#### THE PEN-Y-GRAIG COLLIERY EXPLOSION

THE PEN-Y-GRAIG COLLIERY EXPLOSION

THE scene of the accident which occurred early on Friday morning last week is situated in the heart of the Rhondda Valley, a district which bears an evil repute for disasters of the same character. The explosion took place about 2 A.M., when the whole neighbourhood was startled by a terrific report, the meaning of which was but too well understood by the inhabitants. The roads to the pit were soon thronged with grief-stricken women and children, the relatives of those who were known to be at work in the mine. About five o'clock two overmen volunteered to descend, but at 400 yards' depth they came upon a heap of boarding, which stopped their passage. They, however, heard the faint echoes of shouts from below, and three other gallant explorers having joined them, the dangerous task of cutting a way through the debris was commenced. By nine o'clock they reached the bottom, and after cutting their way through another obstruction fifteen feet in length, they found four men alive, but in a very exhausted and semi-delirious condition. These were safely got to the surface, where there was an excited crowd of women awaiting them. The work of exploration was vigorously continued, although little hope was there was an excited crowd of women awaiting them. The work of exploration was vigorously continued, although little hope was entertained of saving any other of the 102 men who were known to be in the workings, but at 3 P.M. on the Saturday a fifth man mamed John Morgan was rescued. His lamp had been put out by the explosion, and after groping about in the darkness for some time, trying to find a means of exit, he had got jammed in a crevice, from which he was unable to extricate himself. His relatives had given up all hope of ever seeing him again alive, and the meeting from which he was unable to extricate himself. His relatives had given up all hope of ever seeing him again alive, and the meeting between him and his wife is described as most pathetic. The poor woman could only ejaculate "Shon, Shon," and his reply was the simple and touching words, "My Dear." Up to Wednesday eighty bodies had been recovered and the exploration was still going on by night and day. A Mansion House Relief Fund has been opened by the Lord Mayor of London for the benefit of the bereaved relatives. The widows number sixty-five, and whilese and other dependents 206; and the amount required is of the pereaved relatives. The widows number sixty-five, and children and other dependents 206; and the amount required is calculated at 16,000/. An inquest has been opened and adjourned, but the cause of the explosion has yet to be ascertained. Some attribute it to the stoppage of ventilation, in consequence of the break down of the fan and other machinery at the up-cast shaft, which is stated to have occurred four days previously, but this is which is stated to have occurred four days previously; but this is denied by Mr. Rowland Rowlands, one of the proprietors of the mine. On Monday Mr. Macdonald, M.P., addressing a miners' mine. On Monday Mr. Macdonald, M.P., addressing a miners' meeting in Scotland, alluded to the accident, and said that every one of these disasters seemed to him to be a crime. The cause was the desire to get cheap coal and iron, the consumers of which must be told that they were buying the lives of the bravest toilers the world ever saw, and sacrificing a body of men whose work lay at the foundation of the nation's greatness. No fewer than 700 lives had been lost in the Dinas, Abercarne, Risca, Seaham, and Pen-y-Graig disasters, and he believed that every death was uncalled for, and a crime.

#### "THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET"

A NEW STORY, by Messrs. Besant and Rice, illustrated by Mr. Charles Green, is continued on page 625.

SWORD V. LANCE AND BRITISH COLUMBIA See page 617. CAIRO AND THE NILE, III. See page 634. A JAPANESE FÚNERAL IN PARIS

On Tuesday week a singular ceremony took places in Paris. A few days previously M. Naonobou Sameshina, the young and popular Japanese Minister, had died, and it was accordingly decided to inter the body temporarily in the Cemetery of Mount Parnasse with Japanese rites. M. Mori, the Japanese Minister at London, with Japanese rites. M. Mori, the Japanese Minister at London, came over to superintend the ceremony, which was attended by numerous Officers of State, the whole Diplomatic Body, and the Members of the Japanese Legation in Paris. The body lay in state at the Legation for a short time, and there also on the morning of the funeral was performed a private religious ceremony to which no strangers were admitted. The coffin was then taken down into a chapelle ardente, and an hour later the funeral procession left the house, M. Mori and the deceased's father acting as chief mourners, and General Pittie representing President Greyy. The car was and General Pittie representing President Grevy. The car was drawn by six horses, and escorted by a double line of troops, the coffin being covered by the most costly wreaths and bunches of flowers. At the cemetery a great crowd of people had assembled to witness the ceremony; and over the grave a handsome black canopy had been erected, which was surrounded by a profuse collection of green plants completely devoid of flowers. The coffin was deposited upon a catafalque, before which was placed coffin was deposited upon a catafalque, before which was placed a small table. The mourners then passed before the coffin in single file, placing on the table green boughs which had been handed to them on entering the tent by two masters of the ceremonies. This ceremony at an end, M. Mori made a short address in English, eulogising the virtues of the deceased in the following touching words:—"Sameshina! Ever since you began your uses in this world righteousness found you a most faithful servant. You worked hard and well thirty-seven years, worthily spent. No more, O precious soul! No more, O noble labourer! spent. No more, O precious soul! No more, O noble labourer! No more, O bright star! Still you live; still you work; still you shine in the bosom of your friend. You know me well." Several other addresses followed, and after each mourner had recited a short prayer, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the funeral rites came to an end.

NOTE.——Mr. T. Rice Henn, of Kildysart, County Clare, informs us that his son, Lieutenant Henn, R.E., whose portrait we recently published, was not killed early in the action of Maiwand, as was stated by us, but was the very last officer who fell. He and his Sappers were the last of all the troops to leave the line of battle, and with some men of the 66th, and of the Bombay Grenadiers,

and with the remains of his own Sappers, he tought and died in the garden where the last stand was made, and where his body was



MADAME Modjeska's appearance at the Court Theatre in the character of Adicenne Lecouvrear, in Scribe and Legouve's drama of that name, has fully confirmed the favourable impression of her powers as an actress left by her two previous impersonations. This is essentially what is known as a "star" actress's play, not because the story—which is based on a well-known anecdote of the life of that distinguished societaire of the Comédie Française in the days of Louis XV.—is without the power in itself to interest the spectator, or because the play is deficient in ingenuity in the spectator, or because the play is deficient in ingenuity in the management of the intrigue, but simply by reason of the fact that, amidst all its ingenious complications and clever surprises, Adrienne remains the central figure and most conspicuous object. Adrienne remains the central figure and most conspicuous object. Like almost all Scribe's productions—for the predominant hand of Scribe is very clearly manifested throughout, the play is distinguished by cleverness rather than depth; by the skilful use of well-tried and somewhat obvious modes of surprising and winning applause than by genuine imagination, or the creative power of the roots. MADAME MODJESKA's appearance at the Court Theatre in the distinguished by cleverness rather than depth; by the skilful use of well-tried and somewhat obvious modes of surprising and winning applause than by genuine imagination, or the creative power of the poet, or the rare faculty of not so much depicting character as permitting character to depict itself. But there is a succession of what are technically known as "strong situations" in which the leading actress has the only effective share. All that happens, from the rising to the very fall of the curtain—though Adrienne is not seen in the first act—is artfully devised to prepare for her triumphs. This is indeed almost a necessary consequence of the circumstances under which this play was originally written; for it was expressly designed for Rachel, and with the particular object of affording her an opportunity of showing that she could speak prose as verse, and that she could act in comedy as well as in tragedy, although, probably to make the transition less abrupt for her, she was provided with a final death scene, giving great scope for tragic power. Divested of those non-essentials, which the authors have so cleverly employed to give variety, to entertain, and to sustain the curiosity of the spectator, the tale is very simple. Adrienne, surrounded by flatterers and admirers, and satiated with the triumphs of the stage, nourishes a sincere love for the celebrated Maurice, Count de Saxe, but she has a dangerous rival in the Princess de Bouillon. The two women meet in a dark chamber under circumstances calculated to arouse, in the heart of Adrienne, unjust suspicions of Maurice's sincerity. A word dropped by the Princess seems to confirm these suspicions, and the two women instantly become equally anxious to discover each other's identity; but the Princess, to save her reputation, is compelled to fly. In the next act the Princess, at an evening party, recognises Adrienne's voice, and Adrienne in her turn suddenly identifies her rival by producing a bracelet dropped in her flight. The last act represents Adrienne a introduced by the authors into their portrait of the unhappy actress. She is depicted as naturally of a frank, tender, confiding, joyous disposition, and it is important to observe that the part has been disposition, and it is important to observe that the part has been invariably so played by its distinguished representatives—not excepting the great Rachel herself, if we may trust the contemporary testimony of distinguished critics. But her passionate love and the persecution and the trials to which she is subjected provoke her to occasional outbursts of jealousy, scorn, and horror; and the humiliations which the haughty Princess seeks to put upon her are met with the adroitness and the power of sarcasm which may well be supposed to have been within the resources of a proud and accomplished actress. So far as Madame Modjeska's performance differs from that of her predecessors, the difference is rather in degree than in kind. Perhaps we ought rather to say that she is not more playful kind. Perhaps we ought rather to say that she is not more playful or tender than Sarah Bernhardt, but that her playfulness and tenderness are of a sweeter, softer quality. Her gentle, caressing patronage of old Michonnet, the prompter, who follows her have been compared by the property of the prompter patronage of old Michonnet, the prompter, who follows her as her own shadow, loving, admiring, and even protecting her, in his honest, humble way, is quite childlike in its frank sincerity and its abundant good nature. In the loftier vein she is, or at least was on the occasion of the first performance, less successful; though it would be a great mistake to infer that this actress is wanting in the power to suggest dignity and self-command in due season. In the recitation of the mistake to infer that this actress is wanting in the power to suggest dignity and self-command in due season. In the recitation of the fable from La Fontaine—a famous point—little effect could possibly be produced, for the translation is in rather bald prose. The delivery of the passage from the "Phèdre," which Adrienne adroitly selects for its apropos sarcasms, was, however, not wholly satisfactory, though given in the form of a translation in neat couplets; but the passage had been mutilated, and the actress unfortunately adopts the custom of Madame Ristori, who, instead of delivering it with suppressed scorn and with a quiet significance—as Rachel was accustomed to do—always launched it at the head of as Rachel was accustomed to do-always launched it at the head of as Rachel was accustomed to do—always launched it at the head of the Princess, before the assembled guests, with something of the energy with which Richelieu, in Lord Lytton's play, fulminates the "curse of Rome." But the exquisite tenderness of Madame Modjeska's death scene—in which moral beauty so artistically, and yet so naturally, predominated over mere horror—fairly atoned for all shortcomings; and as the curtain fell, the enthusiasm manifested itself in such an outburst of applause as we are accustomed to hear only on great exceptional occasions. The representation in general, though more efficient than is, unhappily, very common when a "star" actress has to be supported, is not remarkable. The cast, however, includes performers so favourably known as Mr. Anson, Miss Amy Roselle, Miss Winifred Emery, Mr. Beveridge, and Mr. Lin Parme.

Lin Rayne.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's historical drama, called A Nine Days' Queen, will be produced at the GAIETY Theatre on Wednesday afternoon next. The character of Lady Jane Grey will be sustained by the author's sister-in-law, Miss Harrier Jay, author of that remarkable novel of Irish life, "The Queen of Connaught." The writer of the Monday article on the theatres in the Daily News states that Mr. Buchanan has made free use of Nicholas Rowe's old law though not to a degree to affect the whetestid as reinclinic of states that Mr. Buchanan has made free use of Nicholas Rowe's old play, though not to a degree to affect the substantial originality of his work. According to the same authority, Mr. Buchanan introduces a scene in the Tower between Queen Mary and Lady Jane which, like Schiller's encounter between Mary Stuart and Queen Elizabeth, is without further warrant than the licence of the dramatist.—Mr. Byron's comedy, The Upper Crust, at the Folly Theatre, has reached its 250th representation.—The PRINCE OF WALES'S, which has remained closed since the withdrawal of Ann. Mir. a week ago, recomens this evening with a version of WALES'S, which has remained closed since the withdrawal of Anne-Mie a week ago, reopens this evening with a version of Giacometti's play, La Morte Civile, in which the adaptor, Mr. Coghlan, plays the leading character.—A comedicta, called Our Relatives, written by Mr. W. Ellis, has been produced at the Olympic. It is original, but not very remarkable for humour or ingenuity. It was, nevertheless, favourably received.—The Handon Lees will make their first appearance at the IMPERIAL Theatre on

Monday afternoon next, in their celebrated piece called Le Voyage en Suisse.—Mr. Edwin Booth will on Boxing Night at the New Princess's Theatre relinquish the part of Richelieu for that of Bertuccio in The King's Fool, which is in America regarded as one of his finest impersonations.

Miss Florence Marryat the daughter of the late Captain Marryat, and herself a well-known novelist, made her dibut as a public reader and singer on Wednesday at the Dilettante Circle, Argyll Street. She has a commanding presence and fine voice, is perfectly self-possessed, and her elocutionary and dramatic ability is of a high order. Her programme, which was long and varied, included a selection from Marryat's "Japhet in Search of a Father," a pathetic poem by Dagonet entitled "Billy's Rose," two costume recitals, Robert Buchanan's "Nell," and "Ward III. Dangerous," specially written for her by F. E. Weatherly, all of which were very powerfully rendered; and several rongs, in which she was equally successful. The D lettante Circle, which is now about six months old, numbers already more than 600 members, and is located in a commodious and elegant suite of rooms, the walls of which are adorned with a choice collection of pictures by rising artists. Marryat, and herself a well-known novelist, made her dibut as a



POLITICAL SPEECHES have this week been exceedingly numerous. several M.P.'s having made their annual addresses to their constituents, and, as was to be expected, Ireland has been almost the sole absorbing subject of comment. First in order of time were the Members for Manchester. Mr. Jacob Bright said that some people and many newspapers were going into something like hysterics about Ireland. The papers did not say much when the greater about Ireland. The papers did not say much when the greater portion of the 600,000 tenants of Ireland were living from generation to generation in chronic misery, but when some 10,000 landlords were made uncomfortable the world rang with their cries. The Irish people had tried force again and again to obtain that justice which had been denied to their peaceful demands, but there had been no chance of successful rebellion. He was not sure that it would not have been better if Ireland had been stronger, both for attack and defence. Mr. Slagg declared that the House of Lords, have writing aside and delaying those remedies which the stomachand by putting aside and delaying those remedies which the stomach and the back craved for, were doing more to compass the dismemberment of the kingdom than all the Biggars and all the Parnells that ever made speeches. The address of Sir C. Dilke, the Member for Chelsea, on Monday was almost entirely on foreign allairs. He maintained that the Government had settled the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, and also the Montenegrin frontier, and were doing all in their power to avert the fall of the Turkish Empire, which could only be done by the united action of the Powers. On the same day Mr. Osborne Morgan dealt with the Irish question, saying that the first duty of the Government was to uphold the law as it existed at any cost and at all hazards, for a state of siege was better than a reign of terror. On Tuesday Mr. Fawcett, addressing the electors of Hackney, gave a gratifying account of the success which has attended some recent alterations in Post Office administration with a attended some recent alterations and english housefully of the prospects. view to the promotion of thrift, and spoke hopefully of the prospects of a reduction in the telegraph rate and the establishment of a parcel post. On the subject of Ireland Mr. Fawcett said that widespread satisfaction had been caused by the announcement that the Government were determined to maintain law and order. At the same time they would not be deterred from doing strict justice to Ireland. Mr. Baxter spoke on the same night at Forfar, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson at Carlisle. The former spoke hopefully of the coming session, expressing his confidence that the Eastern Question would be settled, and the independence of Greece secured, without resort to war; and that remedial measures would be passed for Ireland, the agitation in which could not be reformed by coercion. The latter congratulated the country on the change of Government, and said satisfaction had been caused by the announcement that the Governcongratulated the country on the change of Government, and said that the only objection he had to the policy of the new Ministry was their retention for so long of Sir Bartle Frere.—On Wednesday Sir Stafford Northcote, responding for the House of Commons at a municipal happying the Firston sold that the Third Bartle and colours stanord Northcote, responding for the House of Commons at a municipal banquet at Exeter, said that the Third Party caused serious uneasiness, but the so-called Fourth Party was as loyal and true to their real leaders as any in the House.—Mr. Mundella, speaking at Sheffield on the same evening, said that though abuse of Mr. Forster was fashionable just now, there was neither feebleness nor cowardice in his disposition, and if any man could solve the Irish difficulty he could. It was creditable to the Ministry that notwithdifficulty he could. It was creditable to the Ministry that, notwith-standing provocation from outside, they had determined not only to repress disorder and maintain law, but to redress the grievances of the Irish people. —A Mr. Stopford Blair, speaking at Newton-Stewart, is reported to have expressed his regret that Mr. Gladstone had not eaten the poisoned mutton which was recently sent to an English land agent.

ELECTION NEWS .- Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. for Reading, the new First Commissioner of Works, has been re-elected without opposition.—The candidates for the vacancy at Kendal are Mr. James Cropper (L.) and Mr. Alfred Harris (C.).

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS was last week entertained at a banquet at Fishmongers' Hall, and presented with the Freedom of Company in a golden casket; and in returning thanks, spoke in high terms of the spirit, courage, and endurance which animated the officers and men, British and native, who were under his command in Afghanistan. On Tuesday Sir Frederick was admitted to the Freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and dined with them, in company with Lord Lutters and the starting bath in company with Lord Lytton; and on the same evening both attended the prize distribution to the 23rd Middlesex Volunteers at St. James's Hall—a ceremony which was performed by Countess Lytton. Lord Lytton wade a coach are made a specific pricing the skill Lytton. Lord Lytton made a speech warmly praising the skill displayed by General Roberts, whose work, he hoped, might not be recklessly thrown away by the unconditional restoration of territory to the Afghans to the Afghans.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY held a meeting on Monday, at which Captain Holdich, R.E., who was recently in charge of the Surveys in Afghanistan, read a paper on the geographical results of the Afghan campaign. He said that they had discovered the key of many places hitherto unknown, and that before long the whole country would be an open map to them. Every scrap of geographical information modified their continuous as to the scrap of geographical information modified their opinions as to the difficulties and dangers to be encountered.

LAND SUBSIDENCE IN CHESHIRE.—During the past formight the town of Northwich and the surrounding neighbourhood has been the scene of a singular and somewhat alarming phenomena. Extensive salt works have for generations been established in the district, the salt being obtained by pumping up the brine, which is the natural result of tresh-water springs pageing over subterrancous the natural result of fresh-water springs passing over subterrancous beds of rock salt. The place is thus gradually undermined, and now and again the surface spring and again the surface gives way and leaves immense chasms. This has been going on during the past two weeks to a very great extent, the result being much damage to buildings and other property and some danger to the inhabitants, though as yet no life has been lost or serious personal injury entrained. or serious personal injury sustained.

THE RECENT FATAL FOOTBALL ACCIDENT has induced the Mayor of Southampton to issue a notice, prohibiting the playing of the game on the public lands until the Association or Rugby rules are modified. Several serious accidents have been reported this

week. No fewer than three occurred on Saturday last. At Sheffield, a Mr. Hunter had his arm and three ribs broken, at Mexherough, a Mr. Howitt had his arm broken and his leg Mexicorough, a fire from the first and the first and this reg dislocated, and at Ecclesfield, a player was badly injured by a kick received in a "scrimmage."



The sport on the concluding day at Sandown THE TURF. Park fully sustained the excellent character of the meeting, which Park tuny sustained the last 'cross-country one before may practically be considered the last 'cross-country one before Christmas, that at Tenby this week being little more than a local christmas, that at Tenby this week being little more than a local christmas. Christmas, that at Tenby this week being little more than a local cathering. A most lovely day for the time of year favoured the visitors to Sandown on the Thursday, among whom was Captain Boycott, who must have greatly preferred the Esher atmosphere to that which he has lately had to inhale on the other side of St. George's Channel. The opening race, a Selling Hurdle Race, resulted in a great surprise, as Mr. Yates's Miss Kate, who could make no show over timber the day before, easily beat seven opponents, among whom was Instantly, the favourite, Albany, a very successful performer of late, and other good animals. Mr. Rymill landed an S to I chance with Lady of Avenel in the Selling Steeple Chase, and then came the Great Sandown Steeple Chase, for which the Irish horse Fair Wind, ridden by Mr. J. Beasley, was made a hot favourite at 2 to 1 in a field of eight, which comprised for which the Irish horse Pair which the made a hot favourite at 2 to 1 in a field of eight, which comprised two Grand National winners in Regal and Liberator. The four miles were traversed at a very quick pace, and for a long way from the finish the favourite held a slight lead. A desperate race home the finish the favourite held a slight lead. A desperate race home the finish the favourite held a slight lead. A desperate race home en ued, and Fair Wind only won by a head, Sisyphus being second, and Lady Newman third, with New Glasgow, who will probably be heard of to advantage in the spring, close up. Liberator and Regal hardly flattered their backers at any point of the race. Professor's overthrow of Enigma in the Priory Steeple Chase was one of those things "which no fellow can understand," but which bookmakers highly appreciate. The day's sport wound up with Kavier's victory over Gourmand and three others in a Hurdle Race, by which he partly compensated the Duke of Montrose for his disappointment with Sisyphus in the big race. It was somewhat remarkable that in no one race of the day did any horse either refuse or fall, nor was a single hurdle knocked down.—The sale of the Middle Park Stud, in consequence of the illness of The sale of the Middle Park Stud, in consequence of the illness of Mr. W. Blenkiron, has been a feature of the end of the racing season. Taking all things into consideration, a good price was realised. The foals reached the respectable average of nearly 172 quineas each. The mares, on the Friday, brought 10,865 guineas. The sire Dutch Skater was purchased by Lord Rosebery, and joins his lordship's stud at Mentmore.—The death of the famous horse Islue Gown, the winner of the Derby in 1868, when the property of Sir Joseph Hawley, is a matter for regret. It happened on his voyage to New York; and it was indeed bad luck for Mr. Keene, voyage to New York; and it was indeed bad luck for Mr. Keene, the American sportsman, to lose him just after having given 5,000%. for him, and specially aunoying after declining to pay the insurance premium asked for the voyage. There are many persons who consider Blue Gown the best animal the present generation has seen on the turf; and, apart from his weight-for-age performances, his carrying 9 st. into the second place for the Cambridgeshire was an unprecedented performance.

unprecedented performance.

AQUATICS.—On Wednesday last, Hanlan and Laycock commenced training in earnest for their match, which is fixed to come off on the 17th of January.—It does not seem at all likely now that any match will be made between Boyd and Hanlan, as the latter any match will be made between Boyd and Hanian, as the latter cannot remain long enough in this country to meet Boyd's terms.—
The Oxford Trial Eights were rowed on Saturday last over the Moulsford course. The race was one of the closest ever witnessed between two eights, the verdict being in favour of Bulley's crew by only a foot. Higgins' men were really entitled to equal praise. Though the trial race at Cambridge showed the Light Blues to have two everlest material for Putper, the general facility was in the some excellent material for Putney, the general feeling now is that

Oxford has better.

Oxford has better.

FOOTBALL.—At Kennington Oval, on Saturday last, the Old Carthusians beat the Dreadnoughts in the second round of the Association Cup; the Grey Friars have vanquished Maidenhead, and Marlow the West End.—The match between Oxford and Cambridge (Rugby), at Blackheath, ended in a draw.—The Wanderers have beaten the Harrow boys in an Association game, and also compelled Oxford University to put up with a defeat.—The Cadets at Woolwich have proved too good for Richmond in a Rugby game, and the Clapham Rovers, in an Association, for the Filgrims.—As many as 3,000 spectators were present to witness the Rugby game, and the Ciapnam Rovers, in an Association, for the Pilgrims.—As many as 3,000 spectators were present to witness the match (Rugby) between Cheshire and Lancashire, at Broughton, near Manchester. For the fifth time the Lancashire lads, with the famous cricketer, A. N. Hornby, at their head, were victorious.—The Rugby Union Annual North v. South match will be played at Kennington Ovel to-day (Saturday), and a grand game may Kennington Oval to-day (Saturday); and a grand game may be expected.

SKATING.—The National Skating Association evidently means to be prepared to show sport, should it have the opportunity. Among other provisions, an International Match between England and Holland and other Continental countries will probably be arranged. A Sub-Committee of the Association will probably also be appointed for arranging competitions for figure skating.

CRICKET.—This is hardly the time to talk about cricket, but it may interest some of our readers to know that Lord Harris, the Captain of the Kent Eleven, in order to secure a little rest, resigns his Honorary Secretaryship into the hands of a Sub Committee of captain of the Kent Eleven, in order to secure a little rest, resigns his Honorary Secretaryship into the hands of a Sub-Committee of Management, of which the Hon. Ivo Bligh will be one of the members.—Edmund Hinckley, who was born in 1819, and was a famous Kentish cricketer in his day, has recently died at Kennington. He was a left-handed bowler, and at Leeds, in 1848, when playing for his county against England, took all the opponents' wickets in an inninos. wickets in an innings.

-The inefficiency of our detective OUR DETECTIVE SYSTEM .police force, or, as it is now called, Criminal Investigation Department, as proved by the lengthy list of unpunished offences and unexplained "mysteries," has long been matter of complaint and criticism and the formatter has long activities. miexpiained "mysteries," has long been matter of complaint and criticism, and it has frequently been remarked that when a crime has been committed their chief anxiety seems to be to secure the conviction of somebody, whether that somebody be the person actually guilty or not being with them apparently a matter of comparatively trivial importance. We fervently hope that this view, at least so far as it affects the force generally, is not merely exaggregated, but the case to which the exaggerated, but absolutely incorrect; but the case to which the Recorder of London the other day called the special attention of the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court is by no means reassuring. A charge of selling noxious drugs for an illegal purpose had been made against a chemist, and from the evidence it appeared that he had been induced to do so by an artful plot concocted by concerning the content of the concerning the some policemen, who it is stated "were acting under higher authority. In the first place an inspector wrote a note purporting to be from a young man, who, having misconducted himself with his sweetheart, was auxious to save her from the disgraceful consequences of their illicit intercourse, and who begged the chemist to assist him. The chemist replied that he would not do so without first seeing the persons

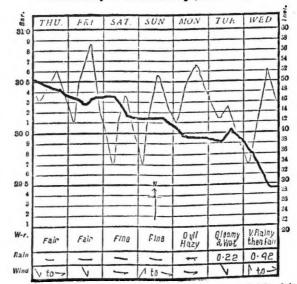
concerned, and subsequently a police sergeant and a female searcher called upon him, and representing themselves to be the young man who had written and the mother of the young woman, at last induced him to supply them with two bottles of mixture for the desired purpose. The Recorder very properly remarked that nothing could be more important than that crime should be detected and criminals punished, important than that crime should be detected and criminals punished, but he added that this should be done by a process so just and right that no strictures could be passed upon it. "In this case there was no young woman, no young man, and no mother; and the whole thing was a fraud and conspiracy, which might render the parties themselves liable to the criminal law." The Grand Jury seem to have taken these words to heart, for whilst they found a true bill against the chemist, they also returned one against the police and the other witnesses in the case for having, as their own evidence against the chemist, they also returned one against the police and the other witnesses in the case for having, as their own evidence showed, conspired together to incite him to commit an indictable offence. Sir T. Chambers made a passing allusion to a point of law which might possibly be raised, from which it would appear doubtful whether this phantom charge can be maintained; but whether it be so or not is a matter of little importance compared to whether it is so of in its an interest of putting temptations in the way of a presumably innocent man in order to lead him into the commission of crime. It is true that they are said to have entertained a suspicion that he had already been guilty of similar practices, but if so it was clearly their duty to ascertain by watching and patient inquiry whether that suspicion was well founded, for it is suite reasonable that it way have been guilty as the founded, for it is quite conceivable that it may have been entirely groundless. and that this may have been the man's first offence, and one which and that this may have been the man's first offence, and one which would never have been committed but for the urgent persuasion which they brought to bear upon him. We are glad to see that Mr. T. E. Davies, the legal adviser to the Commissioners, has repudiated a responsibility in the matter, it being of a kind which does not come within his province to control or regulate, unless specially requested to advise for that purpose. come within his province to control or regulate, unless specially requested to advise for that purpose. It may possibly be justifiable for detectives to set some kinds of traps in order to outwit cunning and wary criminals. The honesty of a postman is perhaps not unduly strained by a test-letter, nor the integrity of a publican by a policeman in plain clothes asking to be supplied with liquor within the prohibited hours, or that of a grocer or dairyman by a police agent purchasing their wares for the purpose of analysis; but it would surely be quite another thing were a policeman to assume the agent purchasing their wares for the purpose of analysis; but it would surely be quite another thing were a policeman to assume the character of a burgtar or a "fence," in order to induce a suspected person to "crack a crib." The reduction, rather than the increase, of criminal statistics should be the raison d'être of the police, and they would do well to remember and observe that clause of the Lord's Prayer which says:—"Lead us not into Temptation."

CHARTERHOUSE.—As Founder's Day fell this year on a Sunday (the 12th inst.), the annual celebration was held on the 15th inst., under the Presidency of Dr. Currey, the Master of the Hospital. Speeches were delivered, among others, by Sir Edmund Lechmere, M.P., Mr. Hunter Rodwell, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Mr. R. E. Webster, Q.C., Colonel Wilkinson, the Rev. Dr. Haig-Brown (Head Master of the School), and the Rev. Charles Perry Scott, Missionary Bishop in North China (who had previously preached the sermon in the Chapel). The proceedings on this occasion were rendered additionally attractive by the presence of a selected choir of boys from the New Charterhouse School at Godalming, who, in the intervals between the toasts, discoursed most excellent music CHARTERHOUSE. - As Founder's Day fell this year on a Sunday the intervals between the toasts, discoursed most excellent music in the gallery of the Great Hall.

"KELLY'S POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1881." This invaluable work, to praise which would be almost an impertinence, has now reached its eighty-second annual publication. The nence, has now reached its eighty-second annual publication. The area of which it treats comprises an irregular rectangle, nine and a-half miles long, and about six miles broad, extending from Kensington to Bow, and from Highbury to Walworth. Beyond these frontiers we are in the dominions of the Suburban Directory. Remembering that even Inner London, comprised within the first-named limits is yearly becoming more populous the wonder is that named limits, is yearly becoming more populous, the wonder is that Messrs. Kelly's tome does not prove inordinately bulky. The ingenious proprietors manage to avoid this evil by careful selection of type, and by close packing. We note one great improvement this year, for which we have often asked. The map of London is now mounted on linen to keep it from being torn in opening.

AN ODD CEREMONIAL MISTAKE was lately made at Lahore during the Viceroy of India's tour. At an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, an old Victoria Cross form was used by error instead of the proper office.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK DECEMBER 9 TO DECEMBER 15 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.— The thick line shows the variations in the height of the Barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—At the commencement of this period the area of high pressure which had lain over or near our neighbourhood during last week, was beginning to recede southward under the influence of some depressions that were appearing on our northern coasts. Since then there has been a constant succession of disturbances passing across our most northern coasts, and the barometer in London has fallen pretty continuously, but the weather remained fair until Monday (13th inst.), by which time the depressions were beginning to advance sufficiently to the southward to affect the weather even in London. On Tuesday evening (14th inst.) it was evident that, in addition to the disturbance in the north, there were some secondary disturbances coming over our more southern stations, and the weather chart for Wednesday (15th inst.) showed that one or two of these small systems were already over us, causing rainy, dull weather at all our more southern stations. In the evening there were signs of the advance of more of these depressions, so that the weather is likely to continue unsettled for at least a day or two. The winds were north-westerly during the early part of the weak but have since been from westerly or south-westerly. Temperature continues high for the time of year, and on Friday (10th inst.) the maximum was as high as 57°; on Tuesday (14th inst.), however, the highest temperature recorded was 45°. The barometer was highest (30°50 inches) on Thursday (9th inst.); lowest (29°45 inches) on Wednesday (15th inst.); range, ros inches. Temperature was highest (57°) on Friday (10th inst.); lowest (34°0 on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday (11th, 12th, and 13th inst.); range, ros inches. Temperature was highest (30°40 inches).



LORD BEACONSFIELD'S "ENDYMION" is being sold in the United States as a single volume of eighty-four pages, at about 7d. a copy.

HERR GEORG EBERS, well-known for his vivid word-pictures of Egyptian and ancient life, has published a new novel—"The Emperor."

THE NEW YEAR'S FAIR on the Paris Boulevards opens next Friday, and will last for a fortnight. It promises to be the best held for the last ten winters.

CREMATION seems likely to be legalised in Rome, as the Communal Council have granted a site in the public cemetery, where the crematory process may be carried out when desired.

GUERNSEY has been bitten with the Exhibition mania, and intends to hold, next year, a Channel Islands' Fair of local produce and manufactures. The last similar display took place at Jersey in 1871.

Two Coming Fancy Balls are arousing great interests in Parisian fashionable circles. The Duc d'Aumale intends to give a "Foresters' Ball," at which all the guests will wear hunting dresses, while a Bachelors' Club have organised a "Brigands' Ball," where Spanish costume is obligatory.

A Pure White Raven is now being exhibited at the Berlin Aquarium, where its singular appearance so frightened the other birds in the aviary, that it has been housed in a separate cage. Found in a nest with a brood of ebony brothers and sisters on the top of an aged tree in a Thuringian valley, this rara avis only differs from ordinary ravens in the matter of its snowy plumage and

PARKES MUSEUM OF HYGIENE. --- A course of lectures to the MUSEUM OF HYGIENE. ——A course of lectures to the members of Building Societies has been commenced at this museum in University College, Gower Street, the inauguratory lecture on Saturday being delivered by Mr. E. C. Robins, on "The Situation and Construction of Dwelling Houses." The Museum is now fast outgrowing its premises, and the Committee are anxious to obtain funds for a special building in a more central position.

SUNDAY EXHIBITIONS. — The Winter Exhibition of Oil Paintings at the Hanover Gallery, New Bond Street, is to be open to the members of the Sunday Society on December 26th, and to the public by tickets obtained through the medium of the Sunday Society, on January 2nd and 9th. During the coming Session the Society will bring before both Houses of Parliament a resolution advocating the further Sunday opening of museums and similar institutions.

ALTHOUGH THE TRIENNIAL PARIS SALON PROJECT has fallen through, the French Fine Arts Committee have determined to hold a retrospective exhibition of the best pictures every four years, the display taking place in some other building than the Palais de l'Industrie, so as not to interfere with the usual Salon. Further contributions so as not to interfere with the usual action. Further contributions to the regular exhibition of 1881 will be a military scene by M. de Neuville, "The Battle of St. Privat," portraits of the Duc d'Aumale and the Comtesse Potocka by M. Bonnat, and a "Sleeping Virgin and Child" and "Aurora's Kiss," by M. Bouguereau.

THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN ART upon American painters seems rather to increase than decrease, notwithstanding the large number of Art Schools which have sprung up of late years in all parts of the States. In an exhibition now being held at Boston of parts of the States. In an exhibition now being held at Boston of the works of living American artists, quite 99 per cent. of the exhibitors have studied abroad, more particularly in Paris, the French School being in greater favour now than either the Munich or the Italian. Sculpture finds comparatively few adherents, for in this large exhibition there were only twenty pieces of statuary, the work of nine sculptors.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT is to be temporarily adopted as an ELECTRIC LIGHT is to be temporarily adopted as an experiment at the Charing Cross and Cannon Street Railway Stations, the former terminus being illuminated by the Brush system, and the latter by that of the British Electric Light Company. As the electric light also has proved so successful for lighthouses, &c., it is probable that the system will be utilised on the Rhine for the purpose of night navigation, several trials having already been made. Considering the sharp turns and intricate navigation of some parts of the stream, this plan seems likely to prove highly beneficial to the river traffic.

LONDON MORTALITY still further decreased last week, and 1,398 deaths were registered against 1,446 during the previous seven days, a decline of 48, being 418 below the average, and at the rate of 19'9 per 1,000. These deaths included 12 from small-pox (an increase of 2), 51 from measles (a decline of 3), 61 from scarlet fever (a decline of 12), 8 from diphtheria (a decrease of 2), 29 from whooping cough (an increase of 17), 9 from different forms of fever (a decline of 8), and 16 from diarrhoea (an increase of 7). There were 2,461 births registered against 2,442 during the previous week, being 20 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 47'7 deg., and 5 deg. above the average.

47.7 deg., and 5 deg. above the average.

AN INTERESTING DISPLAY OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, made and arranged by the London Flower Girls' Brigade, has been opened this week at the Holborn Town Hall. Some of the artificial blossoms were so cunningly made as to completely deceive the eye when they were mingled in baskets and vases with the real plants, and this mild deception may give a hint to those dinner and party-givers who wish to eke out their real flowers at an expensive time of the year. The girls of the London Flower Brigade, which owes its origin to Lady Burdett-Coutts, make these artificial flowers in the winter, when unable to follow make these artificial flowers in the winter, when unable to follow their usual outdoor trade, and their efforts are in every way deserving of success.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY has acquired a splendid example of Leonardo da Vinci's "Vierge Aux Rochers," which belonged to the late Farl of Suffolk, and was lent by him to the Old Masters' Exhilate Earl of Suifolk, and was lent by him to the Old Masters Exhibition at Burlington House in 1870. The picture is believed to have been executed in 1483, the *Athenaxm* tells us, and was seen by Lomazzo, some seventy years after the painter's death, in the church of St. Francesco at Milan, whence it was bought in 1796 by church of St. Francesco at Milan, whence it was bought in 1796 by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, who subsequently sold it to Lord Suffolk. The nation has now purchased the work for 9,000l. A similar picture hangs in the Long Gallery of the Paris Louvre, but is considered slightly inferior in painting, while studies of the heads in the work and several copies are in different English and Continental museums and private collections. and private collections.

#### THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE, LEEDS

THIS College was founded in 1874, and aims at supplying for Yorkshire the kind of higher education which Owens College, Manchester, provides for the neighbouring county of Lancaster, together with instruction in such branches of Technology as are of

the greatest practical value in the largest county of England.

The numerous classes in the Yorkshire College furnish complete curricula in Science, Arts, and (in conjunction with the Leeds Medical School) Medicine; and theoretical and practical training in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Coal Mining, Weaving and Designing Woollen and Cotton Manufactures, and Dyeing. The teaching staff includes seven professors, two lecturers, three chief instructors, and eleven assistants. The classes and laboratories are open to both sexes alike, and it is a noteworthy fact that in many cases the lady students have taken the first places in examinations. The total entry in the day classes during the last session was 586, in addition to which there are evening students; and evening lectures of a more popular kind are occasionally delivered to audiences which on several occasions have numbered upwards of 500 persons.

500 persons.

Although the centre of this County Institution is fixed at Leeds, courses of lectures are from time to time given by the professors in other

Yorkshire towns.

The work of the College proper was at first The work of the College proper was at first carried on in temporary leasehold premises, but the growth of the institution has compelled the Council to seek a permanent and more convenient habitation; and a building site of 3½ acres in extent was some time ago purchased for this purpose at a cost of 13,000.

Upon a portion of this site the Clothworkers' Guild of London (which has assumed the maintenance of the Textile Industries and Dyeing Departments at an annual cost of 1,250%) has erected four blocks of handsome and well-lighted buildings for the accommodation of the departments which they have endowed, and have furnished them with the most approved machinery and teaching appliances at a total cost of 15,000l. The main block contains on the ground floor a

class-room with desks and seats for ninety students, and a room of similar size fitted up with thirty small hand-looms. On the first floor are a museum for the department, the instructors' private rooms, the students' common room, and a drawing office.

The second block consists of a manifestable description of the second block consists of a manifestable description.

The second block consists of a weaving shed, So feet long by 36 feet wide, the roof lighted from the north, and containing fifteen large handlooms, and six power-looms; adjoining the shed is the engine-house, containing a 31/2 horse-power

gas engine.

The third block is devoted to dyeing, the larger The third block is devoted to dyeing, the larger part being a dyehouse fitted with 120 steamheated dyeing vessels for students engaged in practical dyeing; a smaller portion of this furnished as a chemical store and weighing room. A detached lavatory constitutes a fourth block. The funds of the College being appropriated in maintaining the teaching work, a special building fund is now being raised for the erection of a further large section of buildings sufficient to accommolarge section of buildings sufficient to accommo-



SIR EDWARD BAINES, LATE M.P. FOR LEEDS, THE NEW KNIGHT

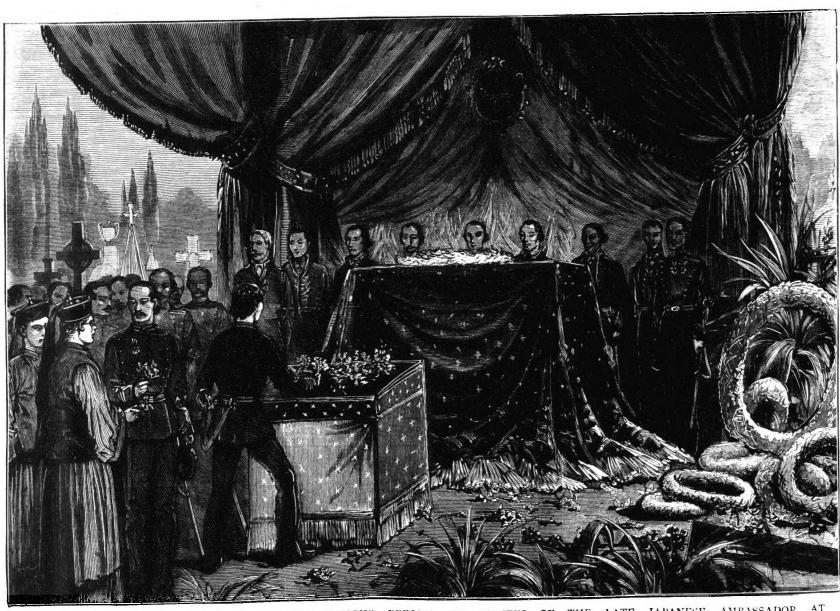
date all the other departments of the College at

present in existence.

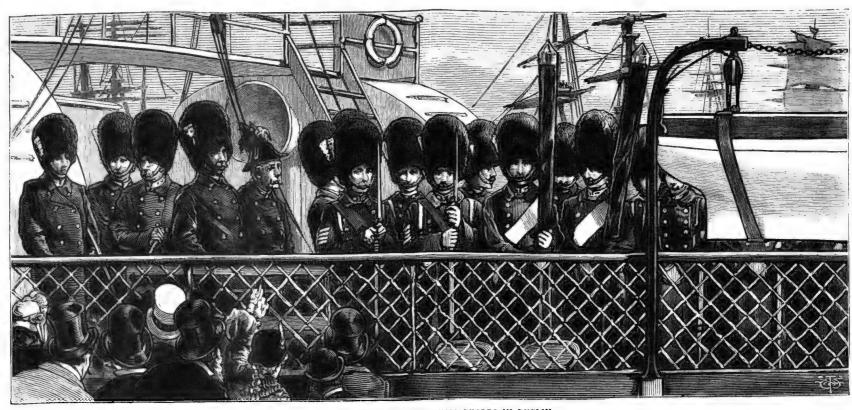
The opening ceremony took place on December 3rd, under the Chairmanship of Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., President of the College. His lord. ship remarked in the course of his address that the practical training of a workman was worth more than all the training of technical schools and snip remarked in the course of his address that the practical training of a workman was worth more than all the training of technical schools, and therefore he had doubted whether in this country technical schools would answer, but, thanks to Mr. Obadiah Nussey, Chairman of the Textile and Dyeing Departments, and others, all doubtwere overcome, and when the Clothworkers madtheir munificent offer, the Council gladly availed themselves of it. Mr. Mundella, M.P., who spoke at the subsequent banquet, said that he stoodaghast after examining technical institutions in France and Germany, returning to England with a feeling that they had found a weak place in our armour, but he thanked God that what he had seen in Yorkshire during the last week had given him fresh courage. He felt sure that the days of "rule of thumb" were numbered. In the evening Mr. (now Sir Edward) Baines was presented with an address. The memorial fund raised on the occasion of his eightieth birthday is to be applied, at his particular request, to the Yorkshire College Funds on the condition that a portion of the College buildings, and certain scholarships bear his name Funds on the condition that a portion of the College buildings, and certain scholarships bear his name,

#### SIR EDWARD BAINES

MR. BAINES, who has recently been knighted by Her Majesty, is the second son of the late M1. Edward Baines, of Leeds, many years M.Y. (Liberal) for that borough, and founder and editor of the Leeds Mercury, His mother was Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Talbot, author of an "Analysis of the Bible." He was born in the year 1800, and was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School at Manchester. In 1859 he succeeded to the seat once occupied by is father, and has been for some half century also proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*. He is the author of "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works of a similar character. He is an Alderman and Magistrate for Leeds, a Magistrate Anderman and Magistrate for Leeds, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and has been President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions. In 1829 he married Martha, daughter of Mr. Thomas Blackburn, of Liverpool.—Our portrait is from a photograph by C. H. Braithwaite, 75A, Briggate. Leeds.



BOUGHS BEFORE THE COFFIN OF THE LATE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT A JAPANESE FUNERAL IN PARIS — PLACING MONT PARNASSE CEMETERY



ARRIVAL OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS IN DUBLIN

#### LIFE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

"As we saw many accounts in The Graphic," says Mr. H. Bullock Webster, to whom we are indebted for our sketches, "of tent-pegging, sword exercises, &c., we Hudson's Bay men, when hard up for amusement, tried a little of these pastimes, with the result shown in the engraving.

"A Race on the Plains' represents Cree Indians racing on the Saskatchewan Plains. They have some first-class horses, often stolen from the Blackfeet tribe, who had already stolen them from the Yankees. As each man rides to win, and does his best, these races are great fun.

"The Last of a Friend.' Frank Marshall was a gold miner who, in July, 1877, was drowned in the Finlay River as he was returning on a large raft with his summer washings of gold. His body,

much mutilated by the wolves, was found many months afterwards on a sand-bar just below a dangerous drift-pile against which his raft had probably struck. His remains were buried as shown in the picture. Frank Marshall hailed from Liverpool, but we were unable to find out his relations, so as to let them know. Perhaps they may see this announcement."

#### SWORD v. LANCE

At the end of last June a Military Tournament was held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, of which we published some engravings in our issue of July 3rd, No. 553. The double-page picture here presented is a more elaborate rendering by Mr. Charlton of one of the incidents of this contest. The total number of entries was 772,

of whom 112 were officers, and the remainder non-commissioned officers. Regulars, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers were alike admitted to the fray. It is noteworthy that the tilting and tent-pegging were mainly confined to those branches of the service which do not use the lance in their ordinary drill.

The opponents in Mr. Charlton's nightnesses placed at the ends

which do not use the lance in their ordinary drill.

The opponents in Mr. Charlton's picture are placed at the ends of the lists, and at the word of command, charge, meeting about the centre. The Lancer has charged the Swordsman, who has parried his thrust, or rather, is in the act of doing so, and if the Swordsman is quick enough before the Lancer wheels off or guards himself, he will have the best of the bout.

We may add in conversion with this subject that the Relgian War.

We may add, in connexion with this subject, that the Belgian War Minister proposes to transform the regiments of Lancers into Dragoons, as the lance is found to be an impracticable weapon.



THE STATE TRIALS-LORD CHIEF JUSTICE MAY DELIVERING HIS JUDGMENT REFUSING THE APPLICATION FOR A POSTPONEMENT



AFFAIRS IN THE EAST .- The Greek Question continues to form the chief theme for discussion and speculation, and the much-talked of Circular Note was sent to the Powers on Tuesday. In this the Porte invokes international mediation once more in order to induce Greece to cease her warlike preparations, and to initiate negotiations on the basis which Turkey proposed in her Note of negotiations on the basis which Turkey proposed in her Note of October last. In some quarters also it is asserted that the Powers are being canvassed by France with a view of some common agreement being arrived at on the subject as in the Dulcigno question. That France, notwithstanding the apparent apathy of her Government, still takes an interest in the matter is manifest by the French Ambassador's speech to King George when delivering his credentials, in which he affirmed that "My Government, confident in the efficacy of peaceful means, is persuaded that the legitimate aspirations of Greece will be realised by a prudent policy at no distant date, and conformably to the decisions which served as the basis of the European mediation." To this the King replied in very decided terms, and while expressing his gratitude to the Great Powers who have "settled in a definitive and irrevocable manner the new frontier of Greece in a definitive and irrevocable manner the new frontier of Greece and Turkey," declares significantly that "a prompt execution of that decision would certainly be the surest means of preventing the danger of fresh complications in the East." The suggestion of another danger of fresh complications in the East." The suggestion of another European arbitration problem is apparently not being received with frantic enthusiasm by the other Powers, who are by no means willing to incur all the trouble and danger which attended the Dulcigno negotiations. Meanwhile both Greece and Turkey are preparing for hostilities. Greece is purchasing arms and casting abroad for fresh loans, while Turkey is calling her reserves to the colours—a summons which it is stated is not being responded to with any degree of alacrity, as the soldiers remember the hardships of the Russian war, and the manner in which they were disbanded, ragged and moneyless, with thirty months' arrears owing to them, to find their way to their homes as they best could manage. The Dulcigno spectre is not quite laid it appears, as Prince Nicholas' aide-de-camp, who had gone to Scutari to arrange for the

Nicholas' aide-de-camp, who had gone to Scutari to arrange for the surrender of certain villages which the Turks still hold, has left without effecting a settlement, and has refused to sign the declaration formally taking possession of Dulcigno. The matter has been referred to the Commission of Delimitation. Dervish Pasha has now here surrength upset in compelling the left Scutari, where he has wrought useful work in compelling the Albanian League to abandon their notion of making Albania a homogeneous semi-independent State, and has even induced a number of the shieft to down up a lovel address to the Salvara and Albania noningeneous semi-independent State, and has even induced a humber of the chiefs to draw up a loyal address to the Sultan, and delegate several of their number to go to Constantinople and present it. Dervish Pasha, as both his present and past conduct show, is certainly one of the ablest men in Turkey, judged both from a

and political standard.

At Constantinople all appears to be quiet. The Sultan has decorated M. Tissot, the French Ambassador, with the Grand Cordon of the Osmanieh, and, it is stated, is disposed to be more friendly than heretofore with Tewfik Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt. Both have one common enemy, the ex-Khedive, who, while intriguing to restore the old rigime in Egypt, is also protesting against the Sultan's claims to the Caliphate.

against the Sultan's claims to the Caliphate.

In ROUMANIA there has been an attempt to assassinate the Premier, M. Bratiano, who was stabbed as he was leaving the Chamber of Deputies. The wound, however, was very slight. The motive of the assassin, who was promptly secured, appears to have been revenge for having been dismissed from a Government appointment. The new National Bank began business on Monday.

In RUGARIA there has been a change of Ministry the most appointment. The Mass been a change of Ministry, the most important appointment being that of M. Stoicheff as Minister for Foreign Affairs. As he is the only Bulgarian who knows anything about railway matters, the negotiations for the Philippopolis-Belgrade

line will now assume an active phase.

FRANCE.—A somewhat unseemly journalistic squabble between M. Gambetta, or rather M. Gambetta's friends, and M. Rochefort, has been engrossing public attention during the past week. For many months the ex-Editor of the Lanterne has been indulging in the most gross attacks upon M. Gambetta and the Government, and has been loudly asserting his affection for the Commune and the Communists. The caustic vigour, however, which rendered his attacks upon the Empire and its abuses so celebrated, seems to have deserted him, or rather to have degenerated into coarse vituperation, and his attacks have hitherto been treated with contempt. Last week, however, it was remarked that M. Rochefort did not attend the funeral of M. Joly, who defended him on his trial in 1871, and, in answer to some stinging comments, he declared that M. Joly owed his career to him, and that he did not know him personally. Besides, M. Rochefort added, the ceremony was an "Opportunist" one. Upon this, therefore, the Voltaire accused him of ingratitude, as M. Joly had interceded with M. Thiers for his client's life, and the journal has published a letter, addressed by M. Rochefort to "Mon cher Gambetta," asking him to reach his influence to obtain a commutation of his sentence. letter, addressed by M. Rochefort to "Mon cher Gambetta," asking him to use his influence to obtain a commutation of his sentence, and denying that he had taken any part in the doings of the Commune. The publication of this letter seems to have driven M. Rochefort fairly out of his wits; he declared that the letter was merely a draft suggested by M. Joly, and published an article most grossly abusing M. Gambetta. To this M. Gambetta's friends replied by publishing another of M. Rochefort's letters—this time to General Trochu; and it has transpired that M. Joly acted as witness at his marriage in prison; and moreover, was the guardian of his General Trochu; and it has transpired that M. Joly acted as witness at his marriage in prison; and moreover, was the guardian of his children during his absence from France. Various other revelations have come to light, which put M. Gambetta in as favourable a light as they show his opponent to be ungrateful to those who befriended him in his trouble. Thus it appears that M. Gambetta raised the subscription for 1,000l. which enabled M. Rochefort to escape from New Caledonia. The renunciation of the Commune by M. Rochefort, also, has caused great excitement amongst the Irreconcileables, by whom he has recently been regarded as a leader. They now naturally distrust a man who, after taking a prominent part in an insurrection, subsequently denies all connection with it, and then again, after a few years, actually proposes a monument to the authors of that insurrection. As a final move, M. Rochefort challenged his nominal opponent, M. Reinach, to whom the publication of the letters was due, but that gentleman declined to fight for having simply published a letter, written and signed by M. Rochefort,

simply published a letter, written and signed by M. Rochefort, which he now declares "detrimental to his honour."

There is little other political news. The Lower Chamber has been discussing the Budget and the question of gratuitous education. The Senate has been debating the Bill for the higher education of girls. M. Gambetta has made a speech at the Jubiles of the Polytechnic Association, which was chiefly noteworthy for an extolment of Comte, "the greatest thinker of the age," and of the Society itself, which he complimented on having diffused among working men a love of knowledge and inquiry, which prevented their continuing to be duped by declamation, and had powerfully contributed to the founding of the Republic. The Bonapartists have shown symptoms of revived energy by the publication of a new journal, the Napolion, in the first leading article of which the old Bonapartist maxim is enunciated, that the will of the people is to be recognised as supreme. "The cause which we want to see triumph

is that of national sovereignty, without which there can only be chimeras and impossibilities." Although recalling the traditions of the Bonaparte family, the article condemns any attempt to upset the the Bonaparte family, the article condemns any attempt to upset the present rigime, except through the medium of Universal Suffrage. As for Prince Jérôme Napoléon—that prince, whose organ, by the way, the journal claims to be—is eulogised in the highest terms, and people are reminded that he was recognised as the heir of the Napoléons by the fieliscitum of 1870.

In Paris great grief has been expressed in all circles at the death of Madame Thiers, who expired on Saturday after great suffering from a cancer. She was attended to the last by her faithful sister, Mdlle. Dosne, and as soon as the event happened crowds flocked to

from a cancer. She was attended to the last by her faithful sister, Mdlle. Dosne, and as soon as the event happened crowds flocked to the well-known house in the Place St. George to inscribe their names in the visiting book. The funeral took place on Wednesday, when the good old lady was laid by the side of her husband in Père la Chaise Cemetery.—There have been two theatrical novelties, another rèvue, Rataplan at the Variétés, and a five-act play at the Théâtre des Nations, entitled Gartbaldi, by M. Bordone. At the first performance of the latter a disturbance occurred, and the gallery and the stalls indulged in a pitched battle, the former pelting their antagonists with apples, oranges, and other misceilaneous missiles. The piece in itself is without merit. The piece in itself is without merit.

GERMANY. -- Various noteworthy bye discussions are arising during the debate on the Budget, and one of the most interesting has been the present condition of the German students. One speaker, a Clerical, vigorously declaimed against the excessive habit of beer-drinking among the students, advocated the suppression of duelling, and referred to the frightful overburdening of the brains of the national worth at grammar schools in accordance with the the national youth at grammar schools in accordance with the modern theory of education, which a conference of physicians at Eisenach had declared to be the frequent cause of mental derangement. Several of the speakers also complained of the overwork as being hurtful to the brain and eyes, and to the physical development. The Minister of Public Worship denied that juvenile lunacy resulted from overwork; but be this as it may, there is little doubt, as Professor Virchow stated subsequently, that young eyes are injured by intense application, more especially when the crabbed German character is taken into account. During the discussion of the military estimates it was stated that the German Army on a peace footing now consists of 427,274 men, 18,128 officers, and 81,629 horses. ment. Several of the speakers also complained of the overwork as

horses.

The popular anti-Israelite crusade and the Government campaign against the Socialists are still being actively carried on; but the semi-official Press have found a new vent for their sarcastic spleen in a renewed attack on Mr. Gladstone. Thus the Progressists, who have recently not wholly supported the Government, are told to take warning by the baneful coalition of "Liberals, Radicals, and Fenians" which, under Mr. Gladstone, has at length brought Great Britain "to such a deplorable pass, both in her home and her foreign relations." The Irish policy of the British Premier, according to the North German Gazette, is on the brink of a "glaring fiasco."

RISSIA——The prospect of a famine during the coming winter is

RUSSIA. — The prospect of a famine during the coming winter is causing considerable anxiety; and the Government, after having endeavoured to lower the price of corn by law, has opened its own endeavoured to lower the price of corn by law, has opened its own stores, and so by competition has effected a considerable reduction. The Government are also considering the vexed question of reorganising the taxation, and it is now proposed that incomes derived from capital, trade, and commerce, labour, land, and property shall be taxed according to an equal percentage.

It is stated that a Supreme Council of State will shortly be created, which will carry on all the business of the Empire independently of the Czar, the latter retaining decisions only of war and peace. His union with Princess Dolgorouki will be proclaimed a legal marriage, but instead of Empress she will bear the title of

and peace. This union with Princess Dolgorouki will be proclaimed a legal marriage, but instead of Empress she will bear the title of Duchess of Holstein-Gottorp. As for the Czar, he will return to Livadia, leaving the chief cares of business to the Czarewitch.—The negotiations with China do not appear to be progressing very apidly, though, according to the last accounts, favourably.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—Lord Ripon continues to be seriously ill at Allahabad, although the symptoms are stated to be yielding to medical treatment. His illness is considered to have originated in a chill caught while picnicing in the Caves of Elephanta, near Bombay.

In Afghanistan all appears to be quiet, and there is no news of importance either from Cabul or Candahar. At Herat the coalition importance either from Cabul or Candahar. At Herat the coalition against Ayoob Khan appears to have assumed a formidable aspect, but no open revolt has yet been reported.—The bronze star which is to be given to those who took part in General Roberts' march to Candahar will be made from the guns captured at the battle of Candahar, and will be attached to the Candahar clasp. Some of the guns have been ordered to be sent to Calcutta for the purpose. The claim to the star put forward by General Phayre has been rejected.—The agricultural reports from North-West India are more favourable.

UNITED STATES. - There has been another overthrow of Tammany Hall in New York, and Boss Kelly, who has reigned supreme s'nce the dethronement of Boss Tweed, has failed to secure his re-appointment to the Comptrollership of the City. The campaign against "Honest John" (as he was termed) was headed by the New York Herald, whose proprietor, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Kelly York Herald, whose proprietor, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Kelly York Herald, whose proprietor, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Kelly York Herald, whose proprietor of the context was too unequal to lest year.

long, and "King Kelly" has been deposed with great ignominy.

M. de Lesseps' Panama Canal scheme, and the acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Committee by Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy, has caused great excitement, as the project is opposed tooth and nail by the Cabinet and General Grant, who foster the Nicaragua Canal scheme. Mr. Thompson has of course resigned his Secretaryship. A resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives opposing any inter-oceanic canal constructed by foreign capital and under foreign charters, and declaring that the United States will maintain the control and supervision necessary to protect the national interests. A Bill has also been introduced incorporating the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company. The House of Representatives has been discussing the Irish question, and has unanimously passed a resolution of sympathy "to the unhappy labouring class of Ireland in its efforts to effect a reform in the present opposessive tenant system" present oppressive tenant system.

SOUTH AFRICA.—No improvement is reported from Basutoland, Colonel Carrington is still reported to be "patrolling," and heavy reinforcements have been sent to the front. In the Transkei there have been several successful engagements, with captures of stock. But from the Transvaal the news is less favourable, as the Boers are assembling in large numbers, and are threatening to take forcible measures. An attempt has been made to arrest the ring-leaders, and a proclamation has been issued warning the Boers of the result of any persistence in their illegal agitation.

-In ITALY, the Pope has held a private Con-MISCELLANEOUS .sistory, at which he created Mgr. Hassoun (Patriarch of the Armenian Catholics who have recently submitted to the Vatican) a Cardinal, and warmly praised his efforts to put an end to the Armenian Schism, He complained bitterly of the ardour with which religious and Catholic institutions were attacked and iniquitous laws imposed upon the faithful, to the injury of faith and the salvation of souls,-SWITZERLAND has been taking a census. Her population now numbers nearly 3,000,000.—In Austria there has been considerable agitation at Vienna owing to a report that the Crown Prince was purchasing his furniture, &c., abroad. It appears, however, that the chief orders were given to a French house established in Vienna, and which draws its material wholly from Austria. There has been another earthquake at Agram.—In CANADA, the Marquis of Lorne opened the Dominion Parliament on the 9th inst., and congratulated his hearers upon the return of prosperity to the country



Ath the members of the Royal Family have been assemble at Windsor to observe the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, The Princess of Wales and her three daughters arrived on a visit to the Queen at the end of last week, and on Saturday morning accomthe Queen at the end of last week, and on Saturday morning accompanied Her Majesty to the Riding School to inspect Mr. J. J. Col. man's bullock, which took so many prizes at the late Cattle Show. During the day Princess Beatrice paid a short visit to London, and Mr. O. Brierly had audience of the Queen to present a proof engraving of his picture, "The Loss of the Revenge." The Prince of Wales arrived in the evening, and was followed by Lord Hartington Brigadier-General Hughes, and Colonel Arbuthnot, who, with ton, Brigadier-General Hughes, and Colonel Arbuthnot, who, with ton, origanier-General Hughes, and Colonier Friedmind, who, with other guests, joined the Royal party at dinner. On Sunday morning Her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine Service in the Private Chapel, where the Rev. E. S. Talbot preached, while subsequently the Princes of Vales attended the afternoon sequently the Prince and Princess of Wales attended the afternoon service at St. George's Chapel. Princess Christian visited the Queen, and in the evening the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Wellesley and Sir H. Ponsonby dined with Her Majesty. Next day the Prince of Wales came up to town, returning to Windsor in the evening, when the Princess Louise, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Dean of Westminster also arrived. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh followed on Tuesday, which, as the nineteenth anniversary of the Prince Consort's death and the second of that of the Princess Alice, was duly observed by a special service at the Frontier Consort of the Prince at the Frontier Consort of the Princes and the Frontier Consort of the Princes at the Princes Princess Alice, was duly observed by a special service at the Frog-more Mausoleum. The Queen and the Royal Family were present more Mausoleum. The Queen and the Royal Family were present at the service, which was performed by the Dean of Windsor, an anthem and two hymns being also sung; and subsequently the Mausoleum was left open for the members of the Household and the neighbouring residents to visit. The Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, and the Dukes and Duchesses of Edinburgh and Connaught, left Windsor during the day. Princess Louise left Windsor on Wednesday, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived on a visit to the Castle. To-day (Saturday) Her Majesty and the Princess Beatrice leave Windsor to spend Christmas at Osborne. The Royal baron of beef which will deck the Ouenal more Mausoleum. and the Princess Beatrice leave Windsor to spend Christmas at Osborne. The Royal baron of beef which will deck the Queen's sideboard on Christmas Day, in company with the customary boar's head and game pie, has been cut from an animal reared on the Prince Consort's Farm, and will be roasted at Windsor before being sent to Osborne. The Queen has bought a water-colour study from life, by one of the students of the Female School of Art, Queen School of Art, Queen School

Square.

The Prince and Princess of Wales with their three daughters returned to Marlborough House from Windsor on Tuesday afters. noon.—The Prince has sent presents of game to several of the

The Duke of Edinburgh spent part of last week on a shooting visit to Lord and Lady Holmesdale at Rildlesworth Hall, Thetford, Norfolk. On Sunday afternoon the Duke and Duchess attended Divine Service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Duchess will preside at the next distribution of prizes to the choir and day scholars of the Savoy.—Princess Christian, with Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, spent Saturday in town with the Princess Beatrice, and also accompanied the Prince of Wales to London on Monday. On Thursday the Princess would unveil the statue of the Prince Consort, placed over the entrance of the Albert Instate, Windsor.—Prince Christian Victor, eldest son of Prince and Princess Christian, has been entered as a student at Wellington Chiles. College. - The anniversary of the Princess Alice's death was also observed at Darmstadt, a memorial service taking place in the Alice Hospital. The Crown Princess of Germany was present, and Hospital. The Crown Princess of Germany was present, and subsequently visited her sister's grave in the Rosenhohe Mausoleum. subsequently visited her sister's grave in the Rosenhohe Mausoleum. The Queen's memorial to the Princess Alice and her young daughter has been placed in the Frogmore Mausoleum, and represents the Princess sleeping on a couch, with her arm round the little Princess Marie, while angels support the pillow.

The wedding of Prince William of Prussia and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein is definitely fixed for February 26th at Berlin. The bride will arrive at Schloss Bellevue in the Thiergraphen on the 24th, and will make her formal entry into

Thiergarten on the 24th, and will make her formal entry into Berlin on the following day. The chief German cities will combine to present a wedding gift, Berlin furnishing 6,000%.—Princess Frederica of Hanover, with her husband, Baron Pawel-Rammingen, is in Paris, and has been dining with Lord Lyons.



-The arguments in Mr. THE IMPRISONED CLERGYMEN. -Dale's case before the Queen's Bench Division came to an end en-Friday last week, when their Lordships, taking time to consider their verdict, released Mr. Dale on bail until Monday last, when the three Judges, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Field, and Mr. Justice Manisty, delivered a unanimous judgment against him, and he was accordingly again taken into custody and removed to Holloway Gaol. Had any one of the many technical legal pleas or quibbles, so ingeniously and eloquently urged on his behalf, been found to be valid, we suppose that his liberation must have followed: found to be valid, we suppose that his liberation must have followed: but his advocates were beaten all along the line, and it is remarkable that the three Judges not only concurred in their decision, but that that the three Judges not only concurred in their decision, but that each gave the same reasons for his opinion on each particular point, and that Mr. Justice Manisty remarked that he should not have prepared his own elaborate judgment had he had the usual opportunity of perusing that of the Lord Chief Justice. He added that the Court of Arches, of which Lord Penzance was Judge, was not an "inferior" Court, and expressed an earnest hope that clergymen would no longer disobey the law on account of decisions which they disapproved, but would rather resign their benefices a remark which evoked some applause in Court, which Lord Coleridge immediately suppressed by indignantly exclaiming "Order," and intimating that if it were repeated that Court would be obliged to show that it could commit for contempt. be obliged to show that it could commit for contempt. Attorney-General asked for costs on behalf of Lord Penzance; bar Lord Coleridge said there could only be one set of costs, as it was the first to the first the could only be one set of costs. not usual to give costs to a Judge, who might have simply left the matter in their hands. Mr. Enraght's case was then called on, and disposed of in the same way, the two additional points, purely formal, which were urged on his behalf, being rejected by the Court as all the others had been. The Hon. C. L. Wood had an interview with Mr. Dale immediately after the independent was additional and with Mr. Dale immediately after the judgment was delivered, and in the evening the members of his congregation held a meeting, at which they expressed their sympathy with him and his family in their new trial, and their unaltered affection for him, and unbroken confidence in the cause which he represents. On Tuesday

the English Church Union held a meeting, and on Thursday it was announced that appeals in both cases would be lodged. It is said that Mr. Dale does not desire an appeal, but would prefer to remain in prison until his prosecutors ask Lord Penzance to release him. Both he and Mrs. Dale are in a weak state of health, resulting from over exertion and anxiety.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE LAW.—On Monday, at a crowded we take the period of the prison of the

THE RITUALISIS AND THE LAW.—On Monday, at a crowded meeting held at Manchester, resolutions were passed thanking Messis. Dale, Enraght, and Green for their determined resistance to the interferences of purely secular Courts, and declaring that the imprisonment of Ritualistic clergymen was a scandal and an outrage to the Church. Mr. Alderman Bennett, who presided, remarked to the Church. Art. Anderman behinett, who presided, remarked that the significavit in regard to Mr. Green had first to be handed to a Jew (Sir G. Jessell), and afterwards to a Quaker (Mr. J. Bright). Amongst the other speakers were the Revs. A. M. Dale, S. F. Amongst the other speakers were the Kevs. A. M. Dale, S. F. Green, and Arthur Tooth.—At the annual meeting of the London Gregorian Choral Association, Earl Beauchamp, who presided, said that thirty years ago such services as were now called "stately and moderate" were the subject of a greater outburst of himself. moderate" were the subject of a greater outburst of bigotry than even the ritual, about which there was now so much controversy; and that thirty years hence there would be a similar wonder and and that thirty years hence there would be a similar wonder and surprise that in 1880 clergymen should have been sent to prison for cheving what seemed to be the plain sense of the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.—Mr. C. N. Newdegate, M.P., presiding on Tuesday at a meeting called by the Church Association at Birmingham, said that he did not desire to see other clergymen imprisoned like Mr. Enraght, Mr. Green, and Mr. Dale, and he intended to introduce a Bill whereby any clergyman breaking the law should at first be suspended ab officio et beneficio, and if still disobedient should be subject to permanent deprivation. A resolution was adopted first be suspended ab officio et beneficio, and if still disobedient should be subject to permanent deprivation. A resolution was adopted regretting that necessity had arisen for the imprisonment of certain clergymen, urging an immediate alteration of the law, and requesting the Archbishops, Bishops, Members of Parliament, and Protestant electors generally, to use every effort to secure the deprivation of such clergymen, and, if necessary, their degradation from the ministry before a final resort to imprisonment.

before a final resort to imprisonment.

ILLUSTRATED SERMONS.—The Rev. H. R. Haweis, of St. James's, Marylebone, is now delivering a unique series of discourses entitled "Footprints in Rome," Last Sunday, after a sermon on "St. Peter, St. Paul, and Nero," he invited the congregation into the vestry, where quite a collection of large photographs of views in Rome, and several traditional portraits of St. Peter and St. Paul, were exhibited. To-morrow (Sunday) the church and vestry is to be open for inspection from 3 to 6 P.M., and in the evening Mr. Haweis will preach on "Bishop Clement, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan—A.D. 67—108."

LINCOLN CATHEDRAL .-- The new clock and set of chimes provided for this cathedral were on Saturday last inaugurated by the Dean, who also laid the crowning stone, completing the extensive repairs which have for some time been going on in the western vertice of the half-line. portion of the building.

A PROTESTANT DEFENSIVE UNION has been formed in Jersey to counteract the influence of the Jesuits who have recently established themselves in the island, and who are said to have commenced an active propaganda by domiciliary visitations as well as the opening of schools. of schools.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC SEE is to be established at Portsmouth. The first stone of the Cathedral—a building which is to cost 24,000/.—was laid last week by the Bishop of Southwark.

THE LLANTHONY MIRACLES. -- On Monday, Father THE LLANTHONY MIRACLES. — On Monday, Father Ignatius, concluding a week of mission services at Portsmouth, solemnly declared that he and two others had seen the whole heavens open, and in dazzling light and glory the form of Majesty appear. He would ask Professor Tyndall, with all his peculiar knowledge of light, if he could satisfactorily explain that by any scientific hypothesis. Either he was telling the truth in regard to these apparitions or else it was a blasphemous lie; for he wished it to be understood that, although he was enthusiastic in the cause of Christ, he was in full possession of his faculties.

#### THE MODERN CURATE-V. HIS SERMONS

"You had much better get your failures over here, than make them, by and by, on platforms and in pulpits." This is what Canon Curteis used constantly to say to the students at Lichfield in reference to the weekly debates and the extempore sermons in the reference to the weekly debates and the extempore sermons in the Cathedral at the students' services. Every one under his regime was expected to take part in the college debates, and, when his turn came, was obliged to preach a short extempore sermon to his fellow students. As may have been expected, some very extraordinary attempts at speaking and preaching were heard in the College Library and Cathedral. But many men who are now hard at work in their parishes have much reason to be grateful for the opportunity thus afforded them of getting their failures over before their ordination. As a rule a deacon's first attempt at preaching is made when he gets up to deliver his first sermon. His natural nervousness at finding himself for the first time before a number of upturned faces intently regarding him, has to be overcome by nervousness at nating nimseit for the first time before a number of upturned faces intently regarding him, has to be overcome by successive appearances before his congregation. So we only rarely hear of a curate who is able to stand up and preach extempore as soon as he begins his clerical work. Indeed the exception is to find a deacon who can go to a cottage meeting and give a few old women an address "without his book," as the country people say. A curate's failures, a curate's practice and experience in preaching are made at the expense of his congregation. He generally feels his painful position keenly, while those who must listen to him feel it far more. But under the existing system of preparation for preliming the superior of electric present the system. leel it far more. But under the existing system of preparation for ordination this want of elocutionary training is the curate's misfortune, not his fault. A man at either Oxford or Cambridge, who intends to take Orders, goes to Divinity lectures, which treat of the history of the Creeds, the critical study of the Bible in Hebrew and Greek, and occasionally of a pastor's work in the parish, but there is no professor of elocution to teach him how to turn his studies to the lest advantage in the pulpit. It seems to be taken studies to the best advantage in the pulpit. It seems to be taken for granted that all the candidates for the Ministry are born orators.

Manually which which being long decreased become confirmed. Manuerisms which might have been dropped become confirmed. Jerky delivery, monotonous drawling, and indistinct pronunciation become the unfortunate characteristics of numbers of the clergy, through no fault of their own. There are very few clergymen, I once heard Mr. Walter Lacy say, who can read a chapter from the once heard Mr. Walter Lacy say, who can read a chapter from the Bible, or preach a sermon, with proper effect. Naturally, this want in the training of the clergy is much noticed, and it is often said that young men who intend to preach should take lessons in clocution. They would gladly, if they had the chance, and thoroughly understood the importance of such training. But how are they to get the chance? In the first place not one candidate for Orders in a hundred is told that he requires any tuition in the management of the voice. Some clergymen know their own shortmanagement of the voice. Some clergymen know their own short-comings as elocutionists; the majority never give the matter a thought. The subject is never mentioned at school or college, and in spite of our leaded and a school or college, and in spite of our boasted spread of education the man who receives an orator's training is one in a thousand.

In the next place there is much difficulty in getting elecutionary training. There are but few people who are competent to instruct. This is natural enough, as the demand for such instruction is made almost entirely by actors and actresses. They do not make the mistake of using their voices before the public without previous training. Then the fees required by the few professors of elocution to be found, are rather heavy and beyond the means of most of the clergy, while again some who wish for the instruction, and could afford the fees, live in places where it is impossible to find a good teacher.

teacher.

There is, moreover, a prejudice among the clergy, but not so much among modern curates, against professors of elocution. It is said that men who learn how to speak become theatrical preachers; that speaking from the pulpit is a totally different thing to speaking on the stage (alas! it is); and a lot of nonsense is talked about the Apostles never having lessons in elocution. This foolish prejudice will in time die out. There have been but few instances to justify the theatrical argument, and it is absurd to say that a prejudice will in time die out. There have been but few instances to justify the theatrical argument, and it is absurd to say that a preacher should not be as good an elocutionist as an actor. As for the argument about the Apostles, none but an idiot would use it. No one wants lessons in elocution more than the modern curate, especially in such times as the present. There never was a time in the history of our Church when it was more necessary for the clergy, and especially the young clergy, to be good preachers. "It is commonly said," as Sydney Smith complained, "that a clergyman is to recommend himself, not by his eloquence, but by the purity of his life and, the soundness of his doctrine, a statement good enough if any connection could be pointed out between eloquence, heresy, and any connection could be pointed out between eloquence, heresy, and dissipation, but if it is possible for a man to live well, preach well, and teach well at the same time, such statements resting upon a and teach well at the same time, such statements resting upon a supposed incompatibility of these good qualities are duller than the dulness they defend." If there is a prejudice against the clergy being taught how to speak by those who instruct our actors, how is it that our Universities and Theological Colleges do not provide competent elocutionists to teach the art in which Englishmen are so far behind the times? The answer is because the need has not yet. far behind the times? The answer is because the need has not yet been recognised, and because candidates for Orders have in modern days been discouraged from going to professors of elocution. A learned Cambridge Don said on this subject "That to repair to some professor of elocution, he often a stage player, for rules by which to govern the voice and attitude in the House of God, seems so likely govern the voice and attitude in the House of God, seems so likely to begin in foppery or to end in it, that I confess it would take a great deal of substantial merit in the man and the minister at divert my mind, at least were I one of his flock, from the offensive associations such a proceeding would connect with him." When College authorities air their bigotry and prejudices in this manner we cannot see much hope of the Universities adding elocution to their curriculum for would-be preachers. But as the old-fashioned prejudices against the stage and everybody connected with it are happily dying out, there is some chance that the invaluable assistance of theatrical professors of elocution will be sought in future by those elergy who are fortunate enough to be able to obtain it. The comclergy who are fortunate enough to be able to obtain it. The comclergy who are fortunate enough to be able to obtain it. The complaints about sermons as regards delivery, as well as matter, are so constant now that the Church cannot afford to disregard them. "It is not too much to assert," says Serjeant Cox, in his work on Speaking, "that forty-nine sermons out of fifty are prosy, inartistic, unattractive to mind or ear, drawling and slumberous, droning out dreary platitudes in dullest language, unenlivened by a flash of eloquence or a spark of poetry." But for these "forty-nine sermons," and also for what the same writer calls "the pulpit drawl, the pulpit whine, the pulpit groan, and the pulpit snivel," the modern Curate is only partially responsible. The majority of these uninteresting preachers are to be found among the beneficed clergy and the ancient curates who were ordained before the new order of services came into use. The modern curate, as a rule, is a better and a more popular preacher than his prototype of fifty years ago. There are many reasons why this should be so.

are many reasons why this should be so.

In the days when the Church was asleep, when pews contained arm chairs, high backs, and comfortable corners, when hat-and-bornet choirs were the rule, and not the exception, when the services were long and dreary, and when the Communion was about. It was not the fashion to listen to and criticise sermons. was about. It was not the fashion to listen to and criticise sermons. As long as the parson stood in the pulpit, and read or talked for half-an-hour, he did his duty; as long as his flock sat patiently in the pews during the performance they did their duty. This style of thing will not do for the present generation. Churches have ceased to be Sunday dormitories. People listen to sermons, and grumble if they are too long and uninteresting, and very frequently desert the church where such discourses are the rule. The modern curate, unless he belongs to the extreme Low Church party, acts in accordance with the spirit of the times, preaches short sermons, and, to the best of his ability, strives to make them interesting. He recognises ance with the spirit of the times, preaches short sermons, and, to the best of his ability, strives to make them interesting. He recognises the fact that a sermon can be short. The old style of preachers would not allow this. Their theory was that no man could do justice to his text under half-an-hour. Of course on special occasions and for special subjects a long sermon is necessary now, but modern churchgoers will not tolerate long sermons as their spiritual pabulum every Sunday in the year from the same preacher. It must be taken into consideration, even by the clergy, that the present age requires into consideration, even by the clergy, that the present age requires conciseness. Leading articles in papers are brief. The most popular stories are those which begin and end in the same number popular stories are those which begin and end in the same number of the periodical in which they appear. As a lecturer at the Royal Institution said, when speaking on "Life at High Pressure," "The most salient characteristic of life in the latter portion of the nine-teenth century is its speed. We have got into the habit of valuing speed as speed." Whether this is the result of railway travelling, as some think, or whether it is owing to other causes is a matter of small moment. We have to deal with men now as we find them. If the present generation suffer from "a chronic disturbance of the nervous system" as the result of this high pressure, which makes it physically impossible for them to sit out long services and hear long sermons on the only day of rest, it is high time the clergy recognised the fact, and not only shortened their sermons, but shortened their services also. The modern curate can and does do his best towards the necessary reform in the matter of sermons, but his best towards the necessary reform in the matter of sermons, but as regards shortening the services he is powerless. When the modern curates who hold sensible views on this subject become the no doubt that steps will be taken to alter the present antiquated arrangement of the Prayer Book services. A curate has little or no voice in the matter of the services at his church. He can only suggest, and if his vicar does not hold the same views, the suggestions are not acted upon, and

things remain in statu quo. In the composition of his sermons the modern curate has many advantages which did not exist for his predecessors a few years ago. advantages which did not exist for his predecessors a few years ago. In the first place, cheap printing has placed within his reach many valuable books on Theology, as well as many fine sermons of eminent preachers for his study. In the next place, he can get, if he wishes, direct assistance from the Homiletical Society, and from such books as the well-known four little thin volumes of Sermon Notes by the Rev. Edward Vaux. Manuals of anecdotes, dictionaries of illustrations. of illustrations, excerpta from the best writers, are published to aid the preacher, and the Church Homiletical Society publish a magazine especially for the assistance of the clergy, besides undertaking to criticise anonymously all the sermons which their sub-

scribers may care to send.

The only fault to be found with this arrangement is, that the critics almost entirely belong to the Low Church party, so that curates of the High Church school do not find the criticisms as useful as they might be. With regard to the introduction of anecdotes and illustrations in sermons, it is acknowledged now that

such aids to keeping the attention are most useful, and should be used by all preachers. Many of the clergy, especially the incumbents, are prejudiced against such a method of securing attentive congregations. They cannot give any reason why a clergyman should not tell a suitable anecdote from the pulpit; they cannot should not tell a suitable ancedote from the pulpit; they cannot deny that people, as a rule, like to hear a story in a sermon, yet their prejudices are so strong that nothing will convince them that such a style of preaching is the most Scriptural and the most useful. The modern curate does not share these prejudices. There may be some exceptions of course, but, generally speaking, those young curates who do not use anecdote and illustrations in their sermons are men who do not take the trouble to find them, or who do not know how to use them when they have found them.

are men who do not take the trouble to find them, or who do not know how how to use them when they have found them.

In his "Thoughts on Preaching," the Rev. Daniel Moore asks, "Why have we such a pious shrinking from the introduction into a sermon of a pertinent and telling anecdote? Why are we afraid to quote now and then some of the pungent and sparkling illustrations of the old Puritan divines? That these antipathies are of modern growth there is no doubt." Happily for their congregations the rising generation of preachers do not feel this pious shrinking. There is no doubt that much of the prejudice which exists among the clergy against the illustrative style of preaching is owing to the abuse of it by Dissenters and eccentric clergymen. The eccentricities of Mr. Spurgeon and his imitators are naturally enough condemned by all who have any pretensions to good taste, but still they need by all who have any pretensions to good taste, but still they need while avoiding the objectionable manner. The preacher who "courts a grin," or disgusts his hearers by irreverent expressions, is, never found among the educated gentlemen who hold

curacies in our Church.

however, never found among the educated gentential who hold curacies in our Church.

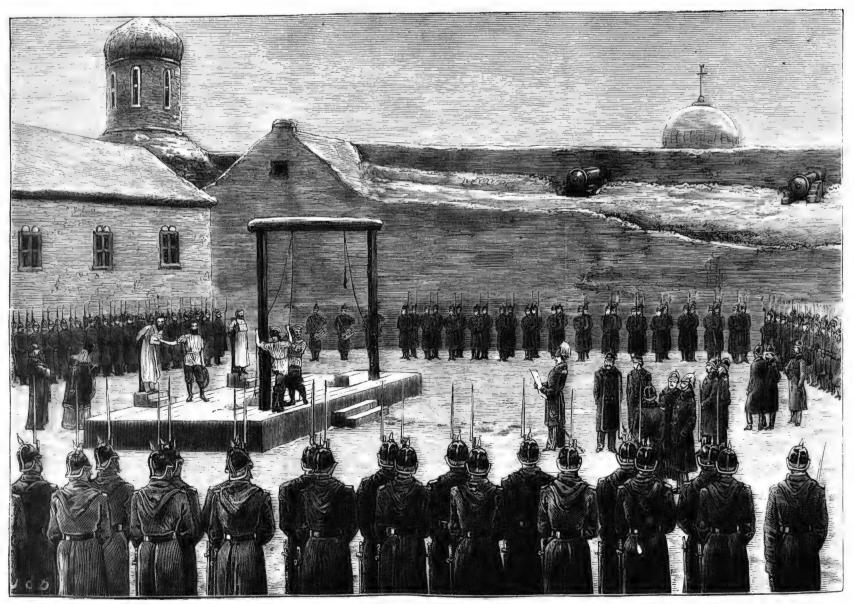
The greatest obstacle, perhaps, in the way of the modern curate becoming a good preacher is the fact that he is obliged to write a sermon every week during the two years which he is expected to spend in his first curacy. Very often he is obliged to prepare two sermons for each Sunday. "It must be a terrible thing," said Mr. Bright a year or two ago, "to have to read or speak a sermon every week on the same topic, to the same people; terrible to the speaker, and hardly less so to the hearers. Only men of great mind, of great knowledge and great power, can do this with success. I wonder that any man can do it. I often doubt if any man has ever done it." This is the opinion of one of our greatest orators. So we may well ask, "How can a curate, with his inexperience and unfinished theological education, be expected to prepare one good sermon, much less two, every week?" The wonder is that the modern curate manages to get through his plethora of preaching as well as he does. He has, it is true, much assistance, as already mentioned, but no amount of assistance will take the place of practical experience and a thorough course of take the place of practical experience and a thorough course of reading. There is far too much preaching in the present day. It reading. There is far too much preaching in the present any would be much better both for the clergy and their congregations if would be much better both for the clergy and their congregations if the number of weekly sermons were considerably reduced. It is very certain, however, that the number of the young curate's sermons should be lessened. The Church now expects too much from her untried servants, and then blames them if their sermons are lacking in force and originality. If the modern Curate is expected to preach as often and as well as men who have graduated in sermon writing, as often and as well as men who have graduated in sermon writing, he ought to be not only allowed but expected to preach other men's sermons at stated intervals. "Many and many a congregation would cheerfully make allowance for a young man, when overpressed with work, and listen to him as he reads to them out of a book boldly, but he should let them see that he did so, and state his reasons." This excellent advice was given in a recent number of the Literary Churchman, but it is advice which the modern curate cannot follow. The man who continued to act on this suggestion the Literary Churchman, but it is advice which the modern curate cannot follow. The man who continued to act on this suggestion would be a marked man, and would be set down as being too lazy to write his own sermons. "If your situation requires a sermon every Sunday," said Paley, lecturing to theological students, "make one and steal five." Much better make one and openly borrow five. Addison, after commending the practice of Sir Roger de Coverly's chaplain, who used other men's sermons without concealment, said, "I heartily wish that more clergymen would follow this example." 'I heartily wish that more clergymen would follow this example. "I heartily wish that more clergymen would follow this example." It has been objected, however, that if a man openly used another's sermons he would become "the advertiser of his own incompetency." But, with regard to a young curate, this is a very feeble objection, for no reasonable people can expect him to be fully competent to write a good sermon every week for the first two or three years of his ministry. It is high time that this question of the modern curate's sermons received more consideration, and it would be as well. too, if a more constant interchange of pulpits between modern curate's sermons received more consideration, and it would be as well, too, if a more constant interchange of pulpits between the young clergy of neighbouring parishes could be established. This simple plan could be made the means of saving a deacon or a young priest the laborious composition of many a sermon. Under the present ridiculous system of exclusiveness a curate may live for years in a place without ever preaching a sermon in one of the neighbouring churches of his district. The clergy of the Church of England are much too fond of sticking to their own pulpits. It would be much better for them, their congregations, and their curates if they made a regular system of pulpit exchange with the neighbouring clergy. How easily this could be done, for instance, in towns and their suburbs where churches are so close together! Such a system would do more than reduce the number, and so in towns and their suburbs where churches are so close together! Such a system would do more than reduce the number, and so improve the quality, of a clergyman's sermons; it would tend to bring the clergy together, and promote that social intercourse between them which is so desirable. At present the clergy do not fraternise with one another as much as they might, and the Church gains nothing by this exclusiveness. In these revolutionary times, when the Church has so many enemies among the Dissenters, Agnostics, Materialists, and others who are clamouring for her Disestablishment, no means should be neglected which may tend to strengthen her power and influence over the people. Short, bright services, good music, and short, pithy sermons are wanted in every services, good music, and short, pithy sermons are wanted in every church in the land, as well as a body of clergy who will work more harmoniously together, and not damage their influence by miserable squabbles about vestments, crosses, and candlesticks. W. S. R.



CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—On Saturday the programme was given exclusively to music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, whose deeply felt and admirably written overture, "In Memoriam," opened the concert with impressive effect. The performance, directed by the composer himself, was in all respects efficient, and the work more than ever admired. The rest of the concert was devoted to *The Martyr of Antioch*, written for the Leeds Triennial Festival, and produced, two months ago, in the Town Hall with a success that could not be questioned. The new conductor and his new sacred drama were found worthy of each other, and the applause of an enormous audience was as genuine and heartfelt as it was unanimous. So much has been written about The Martyr or Antioch that to add anything now would be superfluous. Enough that a second hearing, although under circumstances somewhat less advantageous, by no means disturbs the opinion so freely expressed in October last On the contrary, it fully confirms it, and the work rather gains than loses by closer examination of its merits. That it



A VACCINATION STATION IN CONNAUGHT, IRELAND



THE NIHILIST TRIALS IN ST. PETERSBURG—EXECUTION OF KVIATKOVSKY AND PRESNIAKOV IN THE FETER PAUL FORTRESS ON THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER



LIEUT. WILLIAM P. L. HEYLAND, R.N. Drowned Nov. 25th, while Rescuing a Sailor of H.M.S. "Minotaur" who had Fallen Overboard During a Gale

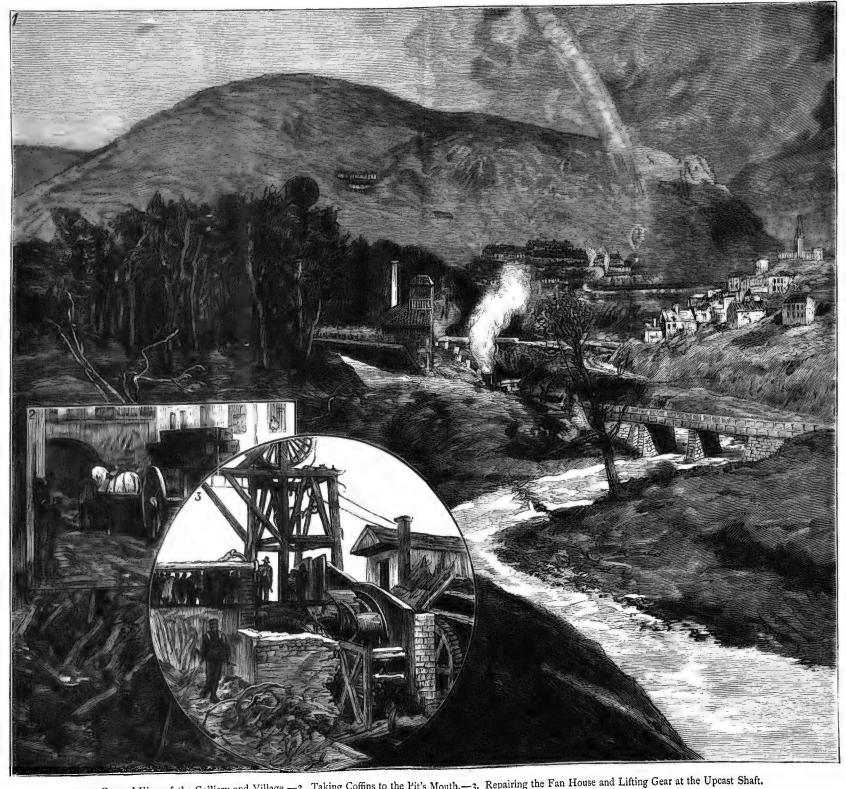


LIEUL. ARTHUR HONYWOOD (66TH REGIMENT)
Killed in the Battle of Maiwand, July 27th, aged 20



LIEUT, COL, A. M. SHEWELL

Died Sept. 1 of Wounds Received in the Sortie from Cudahar while trying to
Rescue a Comrade from the Enemy



I. General View of the Colliery and Village.—2. Taking Coffins to the Pit's Mouth.—3. Repairing the Fan House and Lifting Gear at the Upcast Shaft.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT PEN·Y·GRAIG

exhibits occasional weaknesses must be admitted. This is especially noticeable in the final scene, which leads up to the death of the converted heroine, whose faith in Christ neither man's love nor the dread of condign punishment can shake. Here larger development than Mr. Sullivan has given most clearly suggests itself, and the want of such development is hardly atoned for by beauty of melody and warmth of expression. The chorus of Christians, "Glory! Glory" at the end really admitted of an imposing climax. The performance generally, allowing for some choral shortcomings and a slip here and there, was to be praised, and the leading singers for the most past accomplished their separate tasks with credit. To replace Madame Albani as Margarita, in which, at Leeds, she enchanted every hearer, was no very easy work. Mrs. Osgood, however, put forth all her strength, and the composer had every reason to be satisfied. Madame Patey (Julia), and Mr. E. Lloyd (Olybius), the originals at Leeds, both sang in a style of which only such thorough artists are capable, and good service was rendered by Mr. F. King, also the Leeds Callias, and Mr. H. Cross in the small part of Fabius. In the Funeral Anthem, "Brother, thou art gone before us," the chorus, towards the end, got terribly flat, and the anxiety of the organist did not improve matters. The Martyr of Antioch, nevertheless, was evidently to the taste of the audience; the fat of Leeds was accepted, and Mr. Sullivan, sole conductor for the day, received the cordial greeting due to his high talent and position. We should add that the orchestra throughout was at its best. The music-hall was crowded in every part. At the last pre-Christmas concert, this afternoon, Mr. Herbert Reeves is to sing; M. Emil Sauret plays a new violin concerto by Herr Gernsheim, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphomy (in A) will be performed.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The season closed on Saturday with a second representation of Vincent Wallace's Maritana. That, as things go, Maritana is just as well suited to the Italian stage as the Bohemian Girl, or the Four Sons of Aymon, is unquestionable. But, on the other hand, Balfe composed his own recitatives, and they assimilated with the context; while for Wallace's still popular work the recitatives are from another hand, and they by no means assimilate. What the Italians indifferently style "recitativo secco," and "recitativo parlante" would have been more to the purpose than therecitatives supplied by Signor Tito Mattei. Being unable to single out much to praise in the performancegenerally, we do not feel called upon to enter into particulars. It may suffice to state that the leading characters were allotted to Mdlle. Widmar (Maritana), Madame Trebelli (Lazarillo), Signor Vizzani (Don Cesar di Bazan), Mr. Barrington Foote (Don José), Signor Ghilberti (the King), Mdlle. Barnadelli (the Marchioness), and Signor Pro (the Marquis)—a unique impersonation of its kind, and that the usual "encores" for favourite songs were exacted and complied with. Signor Li Calsi conducted, and the orchestra, as might have been expected in an opera so familiar, was note-perfect. Mr. Armit's teason has not been a very eventful one. The production of Aida and of Signor Tito Mattei's Maria di Gand came too late to afford either of them a chance of doing much good. These, however, and the reappearance of Signor Aldighieri, after many years' absence, must be chronicled as the incidents that distinguished it. None of the new-comers made a strongly favourable impression, though Madame Giovannoni Zacchi and Mdlle. Isidor achieved and merited a succès d'estime.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—At the concert on Saturday afternoon, Mdlle. Janotha played in brilliant style Beethoven's famous "Waldstein," besides joining Signor Piatti in Mendelssohn's first sonata for pianoforte (B flat)—a faultless performance on both hands. Madame Néruda displayed all her most attractive qualities of tone, mechanism, and expression in a sonata by Arcangelo Corelli, and, with Messrs. Straus, Zerbini, and Piatti, led the fifth of Beethoven's quartets—in A major, one of the most graceful and melodious of the six dedicated to Lobkowitz. The singer was Miss Orridge, whose fine contralto (which she should be careful not to force) was heard to advantage in airs by Handel and Salvator Rosa. On Monday night the quartet was the E flat, "Op. 71," in which Haydn is shown at his best. The pianist was again Mdlle. Janotha, who gave Chopin's hackneyed Ballade in G minor, and, with Signor Piatti, three short pieces for pianoforte and violoncello by Rubinstein. She was also associated with Madame Néruda in Brahms's diffuse but by no means uninteresting violin sonata, Op. 78—one of that master's most recent compositions. The singer was Mr. Oswald, who, in Gounod's "Le Vallon," and an air by Scarlatti, won general approval. At the concert to-day (the last before Christmas) a new string quartet by the Bohemian composer, Dvorak, is to be introduced, and the young pianist, Master Eugene D'Albert, will make his second appearance.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—"The Sparrow's Ditty," a song in which good words are wedded to appropriate music by Archer, was very effectively rendered by Madame Antoinette Sterling. Ascher's popular "Alice, where art thou?" was given with much feeling by Mr. Edward Lloyd. Miss Clara Samuell was deservedly encored in Maude White's ballad, "Loving and True." Miss Hope Glenn's fresh contralto voice was heard to much advantage in Balfe's "The Green Trees Whispered." Spohr's "Rose softly blooming," a sweet little melody, was charmingly given by Miss Mary Davies, and Mr. Joseph Maas was much applauded in Macfarren's "My own, my guiding Star."

Waifs.—Madame Adelina Patti is at present in Madrid, where she is engaged for a series of performances at the King's Theatre.—Miss Minnie Hauk has been singing at Brunswick, as Elsa and Carmen. After fulfilling a short engagement in Berlin, she goes to Nice.—Mr. Carl Rosa has produced in Manchester an English version of Ambroise Thomas's burlesque-opera, Le Caid, which, judging by the local papers, seems to be a real success. Much praise is awarded to the Virginie of Miss Georgina Burns; and what genuine fun Mr. Charles Lyall would contrive to get out of Ali Bajou may be well imagined by those acquainted with this early effort of the musician who claims Mignon and Hamlet as his own.—The ballet of Korrigane has, after frequent postponements, been produced at the Grand Opera with decided success.—The Emperor of Germany has selected Gluck's Armida for performance at the Royal Opera, Berlin, on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Wilhelm of Prussia.—Anton Rubinstein's Nero has been produced at the Royal Opera, Berlin, with scenics plendour, but doubtful results.—Cherubini's Medea has been revived at the Imperial House, after the lapse of half a century. Madame Materna (Wagner's Brümhilde) undertook the part of the Colchian priestess. This revival has created quite a sensation.—La Damnation de Faust of Berlioz was repeated on Saturday night to a crowded audience in St. James's Hall. Mr. Charles Halle was again the conductor, and the performance generally was perhaps even better than its immediate precursor. The cast of the leading personages was the same. The work gains with every hearing.—On Wednesday afternoon Mdlle. Janotha gave her second "Recital" previous to her departure for the Continent. Among other things she played Beethoven's Sonata in Eflat, Op. 27, companion to the so-called "Moonlight," a fantasia in C minor by J. S. Bach, and a pretty gavotte of her own composition, which was encored.—At Mr. F. H. Cowen's fourth and last Orchestral Concert, this evening, in St. James's Hall, bosides repeating the



THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.—On Saturday the Lord Chancellor paid an informal visit to the New Law Courts in the Strand, and in company with Lord Coleridge, Mr. Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Lindley, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the new First Commissioner of Works, inspected the buildings, over which they were conducted by Mr. Street, the architect. The Fastern wing, in which the Masters of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, the Chancery Registrars, Taxing Masters, and other officials, already conduct business in chambers, will probably be completed by next Easter. The remainder of the building will not be ready until a twelvemonth later, forty years after the appointment of the first Select Committee. Some idea of the amount of business which will ultimately be conducted there may be gathered from the fact that in its present incomplete condition the superintendent's records show that 8,000 people pass into the Courts in the course of a single day.

MARRYING A WARD IN CHANCERY is, as every one should know, a contempt of Court, and we can hardly feel surprised at the sentence passed by the Vice-Chancellor Malins on Mr. Frederick Young, when we learn that he did so not only without the sanction of the judge, but whilst under injunction not to write to or in any way communicate with the young lady, who possessed a fortune of 7,000%. His lordship told the young man he had committed a gross offence in making misstatements as to his own and the lady's age, and on other matters, and expressed great regret that the marriage laws were so loose that such marriages could take place, and that clergymen could be found to marry two such children on the declaration of a mere boy. All he could now do was to commit him to prison, and direct an inquiry to be made into the validity of the marriage. The bridegroom's father said he was not aware of the marriage, and begged the Vice-Chancellor not to send the young man to gaol, but his lordship replied that no other course was open to him, though hereafter a motion might be made for his

AN ARTISTIC SIGNBOARD. — The decision of the County Court judge with regard to the picture painted by the late David Cox, R.A., for Mrs. Roberts, the landlady of the Royal Oak, Bettws-y-Coed, has been reversed by Sir J. Bacon, the chief judge of the Bankruptcy Court, who, in delivering judgment, said that in his opinion the picture was simply a present to Mrs. Roberts, and although it was at first fastened up above the name of the hotel and used as a signboard, and afterwards taken indoors and placed first in one place and then in another, it was not fixed to the house in such a manner as to make it a landlord's fixture any more than a mirror, which was often fixed in a similar manner.

MR. COMMISSIONER KERR has denied the statement which last week went the round of the papers, to the effect that he spoke of the working man as one of the greatest impostors of the age. What the learned Commissioner really said was that the working-man imposture was one of the greatest impostures of the day.

the learned Commissioner really said was that the working-man imposture was one of the greatest impostures of the day.

THE ALLEGED SPIRITUALISTIC FRAUD.—The prosecution of Mrs. Fletcher has been taken up by the Solicitor to the Treasury at the request of the Public Prosecutor, and the case has been further remanded to the 21st inst., when it will be thoroughly gone into. Meanwhile, the accused is still at liberty on bail.

DAMAGING TEMPLE BAR MEMORIAL.—The young man who was last week remanded for this offence has been discharged with a caution, Sir R. Carden believing it to be merely a boyish freak, and the City authorities not wishing to press the charge. It was, however, announced that any future case would not be so leniently dealt with, and attention was called to the fact that such offenders are liable to a long term of imprisonment, and if under sixteen years of age to a flogging.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. S. H. ASHDOWN, of Uppington, Shropshire, still remains a mystery in spite of the efforts of the police to discover the sender of the poisoned joint of mutton. A Government reward of 100/., and a free pardon to any accomplice, has been offered for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage.

THE SOLIHULL MURDER.—A reward of 100l. has been offered for the apprehension of the assassin of the young Irishman Gateley, who it is supposed slept in Birmingham on the night of the murder, and left by an early train next morning for Liverpool. An inquest has been opened and adjourned, Gateley's dying deposition, which it is said he made very unwillingly, being held over at the request of the police authorities, for very obvious reasons. The crime is conjectured to have been instigated by a secret society.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER, which also looks like the work of a secret society, was committed in Whitechapel, on the night of the 31st of October last, when a man named Townshend was attacked in the street by ten or a dozen men, who stabbed him five times in the back and once in the cheek, and then suddenly released him, one of the party exclaiming, "We have got the wrong man, it is not Irish Garratt." On Saturday last, a young Polish Jew, named Bernstein, who is said to have been concerned in the assault was arrested, but escaped with the aid of his companions, who threw the detective down. He was, however, rearrested on the following night, and has now been committed for trial. Townshend's wounds are fortunately not dangerous. The police know a man called Irish Garratt, who has recently left the neighbourhood, but they have been unable to ascertain what motive there was for attacking him.

The Sheffield Poisoning Case,—After a lengthened

THE SHEFFIELD POISONING CASE.—After a lengthened magisterial inquiry, the nurse Wilmot has been committed for trial, for having attempted to poison a lady named Booth, whom she had been engaged to attend during an illness. She declared herself to be perfectly innocent, and denied a statement made by one of the witnesses to the effect that she had sent to a druggist for morphia and opium.

A THREATENING LETTER, signed "Rory of the Hills," has been received by the Rev. R. Richardson, one of the Cheshire County Magistrates. It is couched in the most abusive language, and contains a rough sketch of a coffin bearing a skull and cross-bones, and the inscription: "R. Richardson, murdered——Died on ———, at ————."

THE "WAITS" NUISANCE.——A person may entertain the greatest possible veneration for Christmastide, and still, it is to be hoped, give no offence by taking exception to the "waits" as interpreted by the majority of those wandering minstrels of the night, whose self-imposed mission it is to remind us that the day of days is at hand when it behoves us to make a strong endeavour to be on terms of peace and good-will with all men. It is by no means bad exercise in this direction to try and listen with patience to the exhorters themselves. There are few of us who are insensible to the persuasive powers of appropriate music rendered at befitting seasons, or so forgetful of his more or less distant childhood and its surroundings to feel unmoved or indifferent should his sleep be broken in the darkness and stillness of the December night by the music of the sweet old hymn, "When Shepherds Watched their Flock by Night." But altogether different feelings are aroused

when one's sudden startling from peaceful slumber is accounted for by the braying of brazen music, the tune propounded being that to which the very la'est music-hall vulgarity or idiocy is set. Not only is it an outrage on the privileges of civilised citizens, it is an insult to common sense and decency, and one that is felt all the more acutely under the irritating condition that these bandit bandsmen should pretend that their motive is a religious one, and on that account should be meekly borne with even by those who are unable to appreciate it, and who, of course, like every one else, will liberally recognise and reward the performers on Boxing-day. It is bad enough to bear with when the infliction presents itself only once or twice in the course of each of the three weeks that precede Christmas Day; but when there are two, or even three sets of "waits" in the field, each with their particular night, and inspired with a stern resolution, by hook or by crook, to obliterate from the memory of the inhabitants of the locality the effect—whatever it may have been—of the band that played the night before, the result is not such as is likely to induce a Christian spirit or sweet dreams. The most aggravating part of it is that the victim is so completely at the mercy of his tormentors. In the daytime, should an crgangrinder annoy him, the householder is able by a summary process the indimeself of the nuisance; but even if he had the power—which is doubtful—it requires great resolution to enable a man to get out of bed and dress at two in the morning and go out in the streets to seek a policeman. And even were he so courageous as to do so, and succeeded in bringing his grievance before a magistrate, it is more than possible that his worship would mildly remonstrate with the complainant for his frivolous, if not selfsh, objection to an ancient and harmless custom; an expression of opinion which every one in Court would probably cordially endorse.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE MILL DISTRICTS.—According to the British Medical Journal, the Local Government have addressed to the Town Council of Leicester a communication respecting the alarming infantile mortality caused by diarrhea. It would appear that the town in question has for a long time past been unenviably prominent in the above-mentioned respect. At the same time, however, it should be mentioned that reference to the Registrar-General's returns show that there are other manufacturing districts in which the same unsatisfactory condition of abairs prevailed, at all events during the past summer quarter. Indeed, in one town, Preston, the deaths of children of tender years from diarrham were 13.6 per 1,000 as compared with Leicester's highest score of 10.6. This high death rate is the more remarkable that in twenty other large towns the average rate was but 4.4, while in Bristol it was only 2.4, and in London 3.3. The places where the disease in question was most fatal are Salford, 8.4; Ipswich, 8.2; Coventry, 8.3; Stockport, 10; with Leicester and Preston at the figures already given. The Local Government Board purpose commissioning one of their medical staff to make special inquiries, with instruction to pay particular attention to Leicester. It is probable, however, that the researches of the gentlemen delegated to the task will find a solution to the puzzle without very much difficulty. It will be seen that the towns most affected are places where abound mills and factories in which women are employed in large numbers. This would certainly be the case at Leicester, Preston, and Stockport. In all such districts wives work as commonly as husbands, and the wildrawal of her earnings from the joint purse of the family, though only temporarily, is such a serious matter that in the event of an infant addition that animated obstacle is allowed to interfere with the ordinary course of business as little as possible. Before the child is a month old the mother will be found amongst the mill hands again, and as,

Jack Rao's Christmas Holidays.—Without for a moment desiring to curtail the rights and privileges of the poor, it is at least questionable whether the very liberal allowance of holiday-given at Christmas and again at summer-time to Board School pupils does not verge on injudicious extravagance. It is only proper that school-boys and girls, whatever their condition in life, should be permitted occasional spells of absolute rest from their scholastic studies, and this is all the more requisite in these times of high-pressure education. It is not as it used to be, when the lessons for the day were encompassed within the stipulated school hours, from nine until twelve, say, and again in the afternoon, from two until four. In modern times the ability of the master is weighed according to the standard of knowledge acquired by those he teaches, and in the smart competition that ensues it is necessary that the little scholars should continue their studies after school hours in the shape of "home-work." Whether it is justifiable to carry this system to the extent it is commonly carried need not here be discussed. One thing is certain, that the practice of it keeps a child so constantly inscholastic harness, as it were, that an occasional respite must bring with it a sense of relief as enjoyable as it is necessary. Holidays are very good things; but it is possible to have too much of them. Even in the best-regulated families. Tom and Harry, with their six weeks' liberty from school, find the latter part of the time hang heavily on their hands, advantage of which is of course taken by the Father of Mischief, who is always sobligingly at hand to find anusement for idle hands to do. It is much worse, however, in the case of the ten and twelve-year-olds on the poor. Three weeks, or even a month, is the ordinary School Board Christmas holiday, and no doubt the masters and mistresses, as well as their assistants, whose salaries are going on all the time find it not a bit too long; but how is a boy, just entering on his teens,

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL

## GRAND PRIZE PUZZLES. 1,032 PRIZES.

SECOND PRIZE, £200. THEO PRIZE, LICO. FOURTH PRIZE, LSO. THEOR PRIZE, LSS. SINTH PRIZE, LSO. NO 1,026 PRIZES FROM £25 TO £1.

The Price Fund Account has been opened with the Fock (1 Messrs, Kansom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mai Fast, London, S.W., in the joint names of the 1 3,05%

TRUSTEES: LIEUT.-COL. FEILDEN,

MAJOR E. F. KNOTTESFORD FORTESCUE.

THE "EDUCATIONAL PRIZE America, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, six progressive Lazzles, combining instruction with amusement, and calculated to form a capital mental exercise, been do being weful in teaching both young and old to recken up numbers with facility.

The solutions of the first two puzzles will be given with the Instructions, and the remaining four will form a progressively instructive series.

NO ONE NEED HESITATE TO TRY FOR A HAILA AS PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE MAY SICCEED, EVEN WHERE SKILL IS IA.KING.

IA. KIOS.

The amount of the prizes, as announced above, will be increased or reduced according to the estimate of siles pairished in the l'uzzle Prospectus, and should be destinate, the Prizes and the Prizes and the Prizes and the other Prizes and the other Prizes and the other prizes are the enoughed. It will therefore be to the matrix of all Candidates for the Prizes to promote, as much as possible, the sale of the Puzzles, and not to the time are the prizes and the prizes are the use of their sets by any other person. With the further twee of increasing the value of the Prizes tary will be subject to the following

#### CONDITIONS.

No person shall be entitled to a Prize who shall not, before attempting their solution, have first sub-scribed for or purchased a set of the Puzzles. And any one allowing another to use his or her Puzzles shall be disqualified to receive a Prize.

2 No person shall receive more than one Prize.

- 1 To entitle any one to either of the Prizes of £500, £200, or £100, the solutions of Puzzles 3, 4-5, and 6 must have been perfectly accomplished. For einer of the next five Prizes of £50, £35, £35, £36, £35, £30, £25, and £30, Puzzles 4, 5, and 6 must have been properly solved. The remaining £,022 Prizes of £10, &c., may be gained by correctly solving Puzzles 3, 4, and 5.
- Competitors for the Prizes must forward their solutions of the Prizzles, with their names and sliftnesse, scaled up and post free, to "Author," Educational Prize Trust, 58, Pall Mail, London, W., and also enclose the printed copy of "Six SW., and also enclose the printed copy of "Six Progressive Educational Puzzles." See Condition 10.
- Competitors whose solutions of the Puzzles are of equal merit, and who have complied with these conditions, will be awarded the Prizes in the order in which their solutions shall have been posted to the Author, as evidenced by the date of the postmark.
- 6 In the event of two or more solutions of equal ment, entitling the parties to two or more of the Prizes being received, and bearing the same postal date, the amounts of such Prizes shall be added to gether and equally divided between or amongst them.
- Each person claiming a Prize shall, if so required, make a declaration that he or she subscribed for or purchased a set of the Puzzles before attempting ineir solution, that they solved them entirely by their own unaided skill, and that they had not mole known, and will not directly or indirectly make known to any one whomsoever their solution of the Puzzles, or either of them, until after the tone appointed for distribution of the Prizes, the Author, on his part, hereby declaring that he has not do suiged, and will not divelge to any one, the sections of the Puzzles until after such time.
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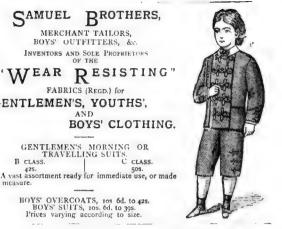
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DRAWN BY CHARLES GREEN

The gentlemen raised their heads and stared at me; some of them whispered and laughed.

# THE CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET

By WALTER BESANT AND JAMES RICE,

AUTHORS OF "READY-MONEY MORTIBOY," "BY CELIA'S ARBOUR," "THE MONKS OF THELEMA," ETC., ETC.

#### CHAPTER IV.

HOW KITTY FIRST SAW THE DOCTOR

IT was past seven in the evening when we arrived at the Talbot Inn of Southwark, and too late to begin my search after my uncle that evening. Mrs. Gambit, therefore, after conference with a young man of eight-and-twenty or so, dressed in broadcloth, very kindly offered me a bed at her own lodging for the night. This, she told me, was in a quiet and most respectable neighbourhood, viz., Fore Street, which she begged me not to confound with Houndsditch. I readily assured her that I would preserve separate the ideas of the two streets, which was easy to one who knew neither.

readily assured her that I would preserve separate the ideas of the two streets, which was easy to one who knew neither.

She then informed me that the young man was no other than her husband, foreman of works to a builder, and that, to save the expense of a porter, he would himself carry my box. Mr. Gambit upon this touched his hat respectfully, grinned, shouldered the box, and led the way, pushing through the crowd around us, and elbowing them to right and left without a word of excuse, as if they were so many ninepins.

were so many ninepins.

I learned afterwards that it is customary with the mechanical I learned afterwards that it is customary with the mechanical tradesmen of London thus to assert their right of passage, and as it is not every one who gives way, the porter's burden is not unfrequently lowered while he stops to fight one who disputes his path. In evidence of these street fights, most of the London carters, coachmen, chairmen, porters, and labourers, bear continually upon their faces the scars, recent or ancient, of many such encounters. As for the gentlemen, it seems right that they should not disdain to stip and take a turn with their fists against some burly ruffian who would thrust his unmannerly body past his betters, confident in his would thrust his unmannerly body past his betters, confident in his alperior strength.

Mr. Gambit looked round from time to time to see if we were Mr. Gambit looked round from time to think to see a billowing, and it gave me pain to observe how my box, which was long in shape, became the constant cause of sad accidents; for with it Mr. Gambit either knocked off a hat, or deranged a wig, or struck violently some person on the back of his head, or gave an inoffensive citizen a black eye, or caused profane passengers to swear. He was, however, so big, strong, and careless about these reproaches, that no one cared to stop him, or offered to fight him until he was

"It's a royal supper," he turned and nodded pleasantly, shouting these words to his wife; the box thus brought at right angles to the road, barred the way while he spoke, except to the very short. "Tripe—fried tripe!—with onions and carrots and potatoes. Will

be done to a turn at eight. Make haste!"

What crowds! what rushing to and fro! what jostling, pushing, and crowding! What hurrying, and what wicked language! Sure

something dreadful must have happened, nor could I believe Mrs. Gambit when she assured me that this was the usual crowd of

Gambit when she assured me that this was the usual crowd of London.

Then we came to London Bridge: and I saw the ships in the river and the Tower of London. Oh, the forests of masts! And, beyond the river, the steeples of the great city shining bright in the evening sunshine. Which of them was my uncle's church?

We crossed the bridge; we walked up Gracechurch Street to Cornhill; we passed through a labyrinth of narrow and winding lanes, crowded like the wider streets. Mr. Gambit hurried along, thinking, I suppose, of his supper, and using my box as a kind of battering-ram with which to force a way. Presently we came to a broad street, which was, in fact, Fore Street, where was Mrs. Gambit's lodging.

"Eight o'clock," said Mr. Gambit, as we reached the top of the stairs. "Now for supper."

There was such a noise in the street below that we could hardly hear the church bells as they struck the hour. Yet there were churches all round us. But their bells clanging together only added somewhat to the general tumult.

"Eight o'clock, wife—good time!"

He dropped my box upon the floor, and hastened down the stairs. It was a comfortable lodging of two rooms, in one of which a cloth was laid for supper, which Mr. Gambit speedily brought from a cook-shop, and we had a royal supper, indeed, with two quarts at least of the nauseous black beer of London, to which such men are untravegately addicted.

least of the nauseous black beer of London, to which such men are

extravagantly addicted.

Supper ended, Mr. Gambit lit a pipe of tobacco and began to smoke, begging me not to mind him. His wife told him of the farm and her brother, and I tried to listen through the dreadful noise of the street below. It was a warm evening, and our window to the street below. was thrown open; people were passing up and down, talking, singing, whistling, shouting, and swearing. I could hear nothing else; but the good man seemed as if he was deaf to the roar of the street, and listened to his wife as quietly as if we were in the fields. I asked him presently, with a shout, what was the cause of the dreadful riot and tumult? He laughed, and said that it was always the same. It was a pity, I said, that London, being so rich, could

not keep the streets quiet.

"Ay, but," said he, "there are plenty of poor people as well, and you must first ask what they think about having their

The strangeness of the place and the noise in the streets kept me awake nearly all that night, so that, when Mrs. Gambit called me in the morning, I was still tired. But it was time to be up and

We got everything ready: my father's last will and testament; my bags of money, which Mrs. Gambit carried for me in her basket, and tied the basket to her arm; and my box of clothes. Then, because Mrs. Gambit said that a young lady should not walk with her box carried by a porter, like a servant wench, we hired a coach and told him to drive us to St. Paul's Coffee House.

and told him to drive us to St. Paul's Coffee House.

It is not far from Fore Street to St. Paul's Churchyard, but the crowd in the streets, the waggons and carts, and the dreadful practice of London drivers to quarrel and then to stop while they abuse each other, delayed us a great deal, so that it was already half-past nine when we came to the Coffee House.

We got down, leaving the coach at the door.

It was a place the like of which I had never dreamed of. To be sure, everything was new to me just then, and my poor rustic brain was turning with the novelty. There was a long room which smelt of tobacco, rum punch, coffee, chocolate, and tea; it was already filled with gentlemen, sitting on the benches before small tables, at filled with gentlemen, sitting on the benches before small tables, at which some were taking pipes of tobacco, some were talking, some were writing, and some were reading the newspapers. Running were writing, and some were reading the newspapers. Running along one side of the room was a counter covered with coffee-pots, bottles of Nantz, Jamaica\_rum, Hollands, and Geneva; there were chocolate-dishes, sugar, lemons, spices, and punch-bowls. Behind the counter sat a young woman, of grave aspect, knitting, but holding herself in readiness to serve the customers.

The gentlemen raised their heads and stared at me; some of them whispered and laughed; all gazed as if a woman had no more laughed there t

business there than in the inner precincts of the Temple. was what occurred to me instantly, because they were, I observed,

all of them clergymen.

They were not, certainly, clergymen who appeared to have risen in the world, nor did their appearance speak so much in their favour as their calling. They were mostly, in fact, clad in tattered gowns, with disordered or shabby wigs, and bands whose whiteness might have been restored by the laundress, but had changed long since into a crumpled yellow. I heard afterwards that the house was the resort of those "tattered crapes," as they are irreverently called, who come to be hired by the rectors, vicars, and beneficed clergy of London, for an occasional sermon, burial, or christening, and have no regular cure of souls.

On such chance employment and odd jobs these reverend ministers contrive to live. They even vie with each other and underbid their neighbours for such work; and some, who have not the means to spend a sixpence at the Coffee House, will, it is said, walk up and down the street, ready to catch a customer outside. One fears that there must be other reasons besides lack of interest for the ill success of these men. Surely, a godly life and zeal for

religion should be, even in this country of patronage, better rewarded than by this old age of penury and dependence. Surely, too, those

religion should be, even in this country of patronage, better rewarded than by this old age of penury and dependence. Surely, too, those lattered gowns speak a tale of improvidence, and those red noses tell of a mistaken calling.

This, however, I did not then know, and I naturally thought there must be some great ecclesiastical function, a confirming on a large scale, about to be celebrated in the great cathedral close beside, whose vastness was such as amazed and confounded me. These whose vastness was such as amazed and confounded me. These clergymen, whose poverty was no doubt dignified by their virtues, were probably preparing for their sacred function after the manner processed by my fother parely by an house mathematical by my fother manner by the manner mathematical by my fother manner house manner ma practised by my father, namely, by an hour's meditation. Perhaps

practised by my lattier, namely, by an hour's meditation. Perhaps my uncle would be among them.

Seeing me standing there helpless, and I dare say showing, by my face, what I immediately manifested in speech, my rusticity, the young woman behind the counter came to my assistance, and asked

"I was told," I stammered, "to inquire at the St. Paul's Coffee House for the present lodging of my uncle." As if there was but

one uncle in all London!
"Certainly, madam," said the woman, "if you will tell me your

uncle's name.

"I was told that you knew, at this house, the residence of every

"Yes, madam, that is true; and of a good many country clargymen. If you will let me know his name, we will do what we can to assist you."

"He is named" (I said this with a little pride, because I thought that perhaps, from my own rusticity and the homeliness of my companion, she might not have thought me so highly connected),

companion, she might not have thought me so highly connected), "he is the Reverend Gregory Shovel, Doctor of Divinity."

"Lord save us!" she cried, starting back and holding up her hands, while she dropped her knitting-needle. Why did she stare, smile, and then look upon me with a sort of wonder? "Dr. Shovel is your uncle, madam?"

"Yes," I said. "My father, who was also a clergyman, and is but lately dead, bade me come to London and seek him out."

She shook her head at this news, and called for one William. There came from the other end of the room a short-legged man, with the palest cheeks and the reddest nose I had ever seen. They spoke toge her for a few minutes. William grinned as she spoke, and scratched his head, under the scantiest wig I had ever seen.

"Can you tell me?" I began, when she returned. I observed that William, when he left her, ran quickly up the room, whispering to the gen! emen, who had ceased to stare at me, and that, as soon as he had whispered, they all, with one consent, put down their pipes, or their papers, or their coffee, stayed their conversation, and pipes, or their papers, or their coffee, stayed their conversation, and turned their clerical faces to gaze upon me, with a universal grin, which seemed ill-bred, if one might so speak of the clergy. "Can

you tell me?"
"I can, madam; and will," she replied. "What, did your father not know the present residence of Dr. Shovel? I fear it will not be quite such as a young lady of your breeding, madam, had a right to expect. But doubtless you have other and better

friends."
"She has, indeed," said Mrs. Gambit, "if his honour Sir Robert Levett, Justice of the Peace, is to be called a good friend. But, if Levett, Justice of the Peace, is to be called a good friend. But, if you please, tell us quickly, madam, because our coach waits at the door, and waiting is money in London. The country for me, where a man will sit on a stile the whole day long, and do nothing, content with his daily wage. And the sooner we get away from these reverend gentlemen, who stare as if they had never seen a young lady from the country before, the better."

"Then," the young woman went on, "tell your man to drive you down Ludgate Hill and up the Fleet Market on the prison side; he may stop at the next house to the third Pen and Hand. You will find the doctor's name written on a card in the window."

We thanked her, and got into the coach. When we told the coachman where to go, he smacked his leg with his hand, and burst out laughing.

coachman where to go, he smacked his leg with his hand, and burst out laughing.

"I thought as much," cried the impudent rascal. "Ah, Mother Slylips! wouldn't the doctor serve your turn, but you must needs look out for one in the Coffee House? I warrant the doctor is good enough for the likes of you!"

He cracked his whip, and we drove off slowly.

Now, which was really extraordinary, all the reverend gentlement of the coffee-room had left their places and were crowded round the door some of them almost pushing their wire into the coach win-

door, some of them almost pushing their wigs into the coach windows in their eagerness to look at us. This seemed most unseemly conduct on the part of a collection of divines; nor did I imagine that curiosity so undignified, and so unworthy a sacred profession, could be called forth by the simple appearance of a young girl in the coffee-room.

The faces formed a curious picture. Some of the clergyman were stooping, some standing, some mounting on chairs, the better to see, so that the doorway of the Coffee House seemed a pyramid of see, so that the doorway of the Coffee House seemed a pyramid of faces. They were old, young, fat, thin, red, pale, of every appearance and every age; they were mostly disagreeable to look at, because their possessors were men who had been unsuccessful, either through misfortune or through fault; and they all wore, as they stared, a look of delighted curiosity, as if here was something, indeed, to make Londoners talk—nothing less, if you please, than a girl of seventeen, just come up from the country.

"Bless us!" cried Mrs. Gambit, "are the men gone mad? London is a wicked place, indeed, when even clergymen come trooping out merely to see a pretty girl! Fie, for shame, sir, and be off with you!"

off with you!"

These last words were addressed to one old clergyman with an immense wig, who was actually thrusting his face through the coach window. He drew it back on this reprimand, and we went

I looked round once more. The young woman of the counter was still in the doorway, and with her William, with the scrubby wig and the red nose; round them were the clergymen, and they were all talking about me, and looking after me. Some of them wagged their heads, some shook theirs, some nodded, some were holding their heads on one side, and some were hanging theirs. Some were laughing, some smiling, some were grave. What did it mean?

"If," said Mrs. Gambit, "they were not clergymen, I should say they were all tomfools. And this for a pretty girl—for you are pretty, Miss Kitty, with your rosy cheeks and the bright eyes while were never yet spoiled by the London smoke. But there must be plenty other pretty girls in London. And them to call themselves clergymen!"

"Perhaps they were looking at you, Mrs. Gambit."

The idea did not seem to displease her. She smiled, smoothed the

The idea did not seem to displease her. She smiled, smoothed the folds of her gown, and pulled down the ends of her necke chief.

"Five years ago, child, they might. But I doubt it is too late. Set them up, indeed! As if nothing would suit them to look at but the wife of a respectable builder's foreman. They must go into the country, must they, after the pretty faces?"

But oh, the noise and tumult of the streets! For as we came to the west front of St. Paul's, we found Ludgate Hill crowded with such a throng as I had never before believed possible. The chairmen jostled each other up and down the way. The carts, coaches, drays, barrows, waggons, trucks going up the hill, met those going down, and there was such a crush of carriages, as, it seemed, would never becleared. All the drivers were swearing at each other at the top of their voices, the top of their voices,

"Shut your ears, child!" cried Mrs. Gambit. But, immediately afterwards: "There! it's no use; they could be heard through my grandfather's nightcap! O, this London wickedness!"

There are many kinds of wickedness in London; but the worst, as I have always thought, because I have seen and heard so much of it, is the great and terrible vice of blasphemy and profane swearing, so that, if you listen to the ragamuffin boys or to the porters, or to the chair and coachmen, it would seem as if it were impossible for them to utter three words without two, at least, being part of an oath.

Then some of the drivers fought with each other; the people in the coaches looked out of the windows—swore, if they were ladies, they shrieked. Most of those who were walking up and down the hill took no manner of notice of the confusion; they weeked on their ways had on the limit took no manner of notice of the confusion; up and down the hill took no manner of notice of the confusion; they pushed on their way, bearing parcels and bundles, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but straight in front, as if they had not a moment to spare, and must push on or lose their chance of fortune. Some, it is true, lingered, looking at the crush in the road and the men fighting; or, if they were women, stopping before the shops, in the windows of which were hoods, cardinals, sashes, pinners, and shawls, would make the mouth of any girl water only to look at them. At the doors stood shopmen, bravely habited in full-dressed wigs with broad ribbon ties behind, who bowed and invited the gazers to enter. And there were a few who loitered as they went. These carried their hats beneath their arms, and dangled canes in their right hands. dangled canes in their right hands.

dangled canes in their right hands.

There was plenty of time for us to notice all that passed, because the block in the way took fully half an hour to clear away. We were delayed ten minutes of this time through the obstinacy of a drayman, who, after exchanging with a carter oaths which clashed, and clanged, and echoed in the air like the bombshells at the siege of Mans, declared that he could not possibly go away satisfied until he had fought his man. The mob willingly met his views, applauding so delicate a sense of honour. They made a ring, and we presently heard the shouts of those who encouraged the combatants, but happily could not see them, by reason of the press. Mrs. Gambit would fain have witnessed the fight; and, indeed, few country people there are who do not love to see two sturdy fellows thwack and belabour each other with quarter-staff, single-stick, or country people there are who do not love to see two sturdy fellows thwack and belabour each other with quarter-staff, single-stick, or fists. But I was glad that we could not see the battle, being, I hope, better taught. My father, indeed, and Lady Levett, were agreed that in these things we English were little better than the poor pagan Romans, who crowded to see gladiators do battle to the death, or prisoners fight till they fell, cruelly torn and mangled by the lions and postere at all than the poor Spanish positive who death, or prisoners fight till they fell, cruelly torn and mangled by the lions; and no better at all than the poor Spanish papists who flock to a circus where men fight with bulls. It is hard to think that Roman gentlewomen and Spanish ladies would go to see such sights, whatever men may do. Yet in this eighteenth century, when we have left behind us, as we flatter ourselves, the Gothic barbarisms of our ancestors, we still run after such cruelties and cruel sports as fights with fists, sticks, or swords, baitings of bull, bear, and badger, throwing stones at cocks, killing of rats by dogs and ferrets, fights of cocks, dogs, cats, and whatever other animals can be persuaded to fight and kill each other.

When the fight was over, and one man defeated—I know not which, but both were horribly bruised and stained with blood—the carts cleared rapidly away, and we were able to go on. Is it not strange to think that the honour of such a common fellow should be "satisfied" when he hath gotten black eyes, bloody nose, and teeth knocked down his throat?

teeth knocked down his throat?

teeth knocked down his throat?

We got to the bottom of the hill, and passed without further adventure through the old gate of Lud, with its narrow arch and the stately effigy of Queen Elizabeth looking across the Fleet Bridge. Pity it is that the old gate has since been removed. For my own part, I think the monuments of old times should be carefully guarded and kept, not taken away to suit the convenience of draymen and coaches. What would Fleet Street be without its Bar? or the Thames without its river gates? Outside, there was a broad space before us. The Fleet river ran, filthy and muddy, to the left, the road crossing it by a broad and handsome stone bridge, where the road crossing it by a broad and handsome stone bridge, where the way was impeded by the stalls of those who sold hot furmety and medicines warranted to cure every disease. On the right the Fleet had been recently covered in, and was now built over with a long row of booths and stalls. On either side the market were rows of houses.

"Fleet Market," said the driver, looking round. "Patience, young lady. Five minutes and we are there.

There was another delay here of two or three minutes. The crowd was denser, and I saw among them two or three men with eager faces, who wore white aprons, and ran about whispering in eager faces, who wore white aprons, and ran about whispering in the ears of people, especially of young people. I saw one couple, a young man and a girl, whom they all, one after the other, addressed, whispering, pointing, and inviting. The girl blushed and turned away her head, and the young man, though he marched on stoutly, seemed not ill pleased with their proposals. Presently one of them came to our coach and put his head in at the window. It was as impudent and ugly a head as I ever saw. He squinted, one eye rolling about by itself, as if having quarrelled with the other; he had had the bridge of his nose crushed in some fight; some of his teeth stuck out like fangs, but most were broken; his chin was bristly with a three days' beard; his voice was thick and hoarse; and when he began to speak his hearers began to think of rum.

"Pity it is," he said, "that so pretty a pair cannot find gallant husbands. Now, ladies, if you will come with me I warrant that in half an hour the doctor will bestow you upon a couple of the young noblemen whom he most always keeps in readiness."

young noblemen whom he most always keeps in readiness

Here the driver roughly bade him begone about his business for an ass, for the young lady was on her way to the doctor's. At this

an ass, for the young lady was on her way to the doctor's. At this the fellow laughed, and nodded his head.

"Aha!" he said, "no doubt we shall find the gentleman waiting. Your ladyship will remember that I spoke to you first. The fees of us messengers are but half-a-crown, even at the doctor's, where alone the work is secure." alone the work is secure."

"What means the fellow?" cried Mrs. Gambit. "What have we to do with gentlemen?"

"All right, mother," he replied, with another laugh. Then he mounted the doorstep, and continued to talk while the coach slowly

made its way. We were now driving along the city side of the Fleet Market, that side on which stands the prison. The market was crowded with buyers and sellers, the smell of the meat, the poultry, and the

with buyers and seners, the smen of the mean, the pountry, and the fruit altogether, being strong rather than delicate.

"This," said Mrs. Gambit, "is not quite like the smell of the honeysuckle in the Kentish hedges,"

The houses on our right seemed to consist of nothing but taverns, the houses on our right seemed to consist of nothing but taverns, the house heighted my before the dear. The houses on our right seemed to consist of nothing but taverns, where signs were hoisted up before the doors. At the corner, close to the ditch, was the Rainbow, and four doors higher up was the Hand and Pen, next to that the Bull and Garter, then another Hand and Pen, then the Bishop Plaize, a third Hand and Pen, the Fighting Cocks, and the Naked Boy. One called the White Horse hand a verse written up under the sign. had a verse written up under the sign:

My White Horse shall beat the Bear, And make the Angel fly; Turn the Ship with its bottom up; And think the Three Cups dry.

But what was more remarkable was that of the repetition in every window of a singular announcement. Two hands were painted, or drawn rudely, clasping each other, and below them was

written, printed, or scrawled, some such remarkable legend as the following :-

"Weddings Performed Here." "A Church of England Clergyman always on the Premises," "Weddings performed Cheap,"
"The Only Safe House,"
"The Old and True Register."

"Marriage by Church Service and Ordained Clergymen."
"Safety and Cheapness."
"The Licensed Clergyman of the Fleet."

"Weddings by a late Chaplain to a Nobleman—one familiar with the Quality:
"No Imposition."

"Not a Common Fleet Parson;"

with other statements which puzzled me exceedingly. "You do well, ladies," the man with us went on, talking with his head thrust into the coach, "you do well to come to Doctor Shovel, whose humble servant, or clerk, I am. The Doctor is no ordinary Fleet parson. He does not belong to the beggarly gentry—not regular clergymen at all—who live in a tavern, and do cill jobs as they come, for a guinea a week and the run of the landless. jobs as they come, for a guinea a week and the run of the landlor; run. Not he, madam. The Doctor is a gentleman and a scholer; Master of Arts of the University of Cambridge he was, where, by reason of their great respect for his learning and piety, they have made him Doctor of Divinity. There is the Rev. Mr. Arkwell, who will read the service for you for half-a-crown; he was how Would it be agreeable to your ladyship to be turned off by such an impious rogue? There is the Rev. Mr. Wigmore will do it for less, if you promise to lay out your wedding money afterwards on what he calls his Nantz: he hath twice been fined for selling spirituals drinks without a license. Who would trust herself to a man so regardless of his profession? Or the Rev. John Mottram—but there, your ladyship would not like to have it read in a prison. Now, at the Doctor's is a snug room with hassocks. There is, forsooth, the Rev. Walter Wyatt, brother of him who keeps the first Pen and Hand after you turn the corner; but sure, such a sweet young lady would scorn to look for drink after the service; or the Rev. John Hand after you turn the corner; but sure, such a sweet young lady would scorn to look for drink after the service; or the Rev. John Grierson, or Mr. Walker, or Mr. Alexander Keith, will do it for what they can get, ay! even—it is reported—down to eighteenpence or a shilling, with a sixpennyworth of Geneva. But your ladyship must think of your lines; and where is your security against treachery? No, ladies, the Doctor is the only man; a gentleman enjoying the Liberties of the Fleet, for which he hath given security; a Cambridge scholar; who receives at his lodgings none but the quality: no less a fee than a guinea, with half-a-crow a for the clerk, ever enters his house. The guinea, ladies, includes the five-shilling stamp, with the blessing of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which binds the happy pair like an Act of Parliament or a piece of cobbler's wax. This cheapness is certainly due to the benevolence and piety of the doctor, who would be loth indeed to place obstacles in the way of so Christian a ceremony."

"We have certainly," cried Mrs. Gambit, in dismay at such a flow of words, "got into Tom Fool's Land. This man is worse than the parsons at the Coffee House."

"Now, ladies," the fellow went on, throwing the door wide open with a fling, and letting down the steps, "this is the house. Look at it, ladies!"

We got down and stood looking at it.

It was a low house of mean appearance, built in two stories of brief and tippler the first floor overhanging the lower, as was the

We got down and stood looking at it.

It was a low house of mean appearance, built in two stories of brick and timber, the first floor overhanging the lower, as was the fashion until the present comfortable and handsome mode of using stucco and flat front was adopted. The brick had been once covered with a coat of yellow wash, which had crumbled away over most of the front; the timber had once been painted, but the paint had fallen off. The roof was gabled; like the rest of the house, it looked decaying and neglected. The window of the room which looked out upon the street was broad, but it was set with leaden frames of the kind called diamond, provided with the common greenish glass; every other pane being those thick bullseye panes, which would stand a blow with a club without being broken. Little light would enter at that window but for the bright sun which shone full upon it; but the casement was set open to catch the air.

shone full upon it; but the casement was set open to catch the air.

As for the air, that was hardly worth catching, so foul was it with the fumes of the market. Right in front of the door stood a great heap of cabbage leaves, stalks, and vegetable refuse, which some-times was collected, put in barrows, and carted into the Fleet Ditch, but sometimes remained for months.

Mrs. Gambit sniffed disdainfully.
"Give me Fore Street," she said. "There's noise if you like, but

o cabbage-stalks."
"This, ladies," said the man after a pause, so that we might be overpowered with the grandeur of the house; "this is no other than the great Dr. Shovel's house. Here shall you find a service as than the great Dr. Shovel's house. Here shall you find a service as regular and as truly read as if you were in the cathedral itself. Not so much as an amen dropped. They do say that the Doctor is a private friend of the Dean, and hand-in-glove with the Bishop. This way. Your ladyship's box? I will carry it. This is the good Doctor's door. The clerk's fee half-a-crown; your ladyship will not forget, unless the young gentleman, which is most likely, should like to make it half-a-guinea. I follow your ladyships. Doubt not that, early as it is, his reverence will be found ready for good works. "I believe," said Mrs. Gambit, "that this man would talk the hind legs off a donkey. Keep close to me, Miss Kitty. Here may be villainy; and if there is, there's one at least that shall feel the weight of my ten nails. Young man," she addressed the fellow with sharpness, "You let that box alone, or if you carry it, go before; I trust Londoners as far as I can see them, and no farther. "Pray, ladies," cried the man, "have no suspicion."

"It's all right," said the coachman, grinning. "Lord! I've brought them here by dozens. Go in, madam. Go in, young lady."

lady."
"This way, ladies," cried the man. "The Doctor will see you

"A clergyman," continued Mrs. Gambit, taking no manuac of notice of these interruptions, "may not always, no more than a builder's foreman, choose where he would live. And if his partition is the Fleet Market, among the cabbages, as I suppose the Doctor's the partition of the cabbages, as I suppose the poetral of the partition of the cabbages. is the Fleet Market, among the cabbages, as I suppose the Doctars is, or about the Fleet Prison, among the miserable debtors, as I suppose it may be, why he must fain live here with the cal agestalks beneath his nose, and make the best of it."

"Your ladyship," the messenger went on, addressing himself to me, "will shortly, no doubt, be made happy. The gentleman, however, hath not yet come. Pray step within, ladies."

"You see, Miss Kitty," said Mrs. Gambit, pointing to the window, with a disdainful look at this impertinent fellow, "this is certainly the house. So far, therefore, we are safe."

In the window there hung a card, on which was written in large characters, so that all might read!

#### REVEREND GREGORY SHOVEL,

Doctor of Divivity,

FORMERLY OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Now, without any reason, I immediately connected this announcement with those curious advertisements I had seen in the lavern windows. And yet, what could my uncle have to do with marrying? And what did the man mean by his long rigmarole and nonsense about the Reverend This and the Reverend That?

However, Mrs. Gambit led the way, and I followed.

The messenger pushed a door open, and we found ourselves in a low room lit by the broad window with the diamond panes of which I have spoken. The air in the room was close, and smelt of tobacco and rum; the floor was sanded; the wainscoting of the walls was broken in places; walls, floors, and ceiling were all alike unwashed and dirty; the only furniture was a table, half-a-dozen cushions or hassocks, and one great chair with arms and back of carved wood.

hassocks, and one great chair with arms and back of carved wood. On the table was a large volume. It was the Prayer Book of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and it was lying open, I could plainly see, at the Marriage Service.

At the head of the table, a reflection of the sunlight from the window falling full upon his face, sat a man of middle age, about fifty-five years or so, who rose when we came in, and bowed with great gravity. Could this be my uncle?

He was a very big and stout man—one of the biggest men I have ever seen. He was clad in a rich silk gown, flowing loosely and freely about him, white bands, clean and freshly starched, and a very full wig. He had the reddest face possible; it was of a deep crimson colour, tinged with purple, and the colour extended even to crimson colour, tinged with purple, and the colour extended even to the ears, and the neck—so much of it as could be seen—was as crimson as the cheeks. He had a full nose, long and broad, a nose crimson as the cheeks. He had a full nose, long and broad, a nose of great strength and very deep in colour; but his eyes, which were large, reminded me of that verse in the Psalms, wherein the divine poet speaks of those whose eyes swell out with fatness; his lips were gross and protruded; he had a large square forehead and a great amplitude of cheek. He was broad in the shoulders, deep-chested and portly—a man of great presence; when he stood upright he not only seemed almost to touch the ceiling, but also to fill up the breadth of the room. My heart sank as I looked at him; for he was not the manner of man I expected, and I was afraid. Where were the outward signs and tokens of that piety which my father had led me to expect in my uncle? I had looked for a gentle scholar, a grave and thoughtful bearing. But, even to my inexperienced eyes, the confident carriage of the Doctor appeared braggart; the roll of his eyes when he entered the room could not be taken even by a simple country girl for the grave contemplation of a humble and simple country girl for the grave contemplation of a humble and fervent Christian; the smell of the room was inconsistent with the thoughts of religious meditation; there were no books or papers, or any other outward signs of scholarship; and even the presence of the Prayer Book on the table, with the hassocks, seemed a mockery of sacred things.

sacred things.

"So, good Roger," he said in a voice loud and sonorous, yet musical as the great bell of St. Paul's, so deep was it and full—"So, good Roger, whom have we here?"

"A young lady, sir, whom I had the good fortune to meet on Ludgate Hill. She was on the way to your reverence's, to ask your good offices. She is—ahem!—fully acquainted with the customary fees of the Establishment."

"That is well" he replied. "My dear young lady. I am fortu-

"That is well," he replied. "My dear young lady, I am fortunate in being the humble instrument of making so sweet a creature happy. But I do not see . . . . in fact . . . the other narry."

party."
"The young lady expects the gentleman every minute," said the

excellent Roger.
"Oh!" cried Mrs. Gambit, "the man is stark mad—staring mad!"

"Sir," I faltered—"here is, I fear, some mistake."

He waved both of his hands with a gesture reassuring and grand. "No mistake, madam, at all. I am that Dr. Shovel before whom the smaller pretenders in these Liberties give place and hide their diminished heads. If by any unlucky accident your lover has fallen a prey to some of those (self-styled) clerical gentry, who are, in fact, impostors and sharpers, we will speedily rescue him from their talons. Describe the gentleman, madam, and my messenger shall go and seek him at the Pen and Hand, or at some other notorious

The clerk, meanwhile, had placed himself beside his master, and now produced a greasy Prayer Book, with the aid of which I suppose he meant to give the responses of the Church. At the mention of the word "mistake" a look of doubt and anxiety crossed his

"There is, indeed, some mistake, sir," I repeated. "My errand

here is not of the kind you think,"

"Then, madam, your business with me must be strange indeed.
Sirrah!" he addressed his clerk, in a voice of thunder, "hast thou been playing the fool? What was it this young lady sought of you?"

ot you?"

"Oh, sir! this good person is not to blame, perhaps. Are you indeed the Rev. Gregory Shovel, Doctor of Divinity?"

"No other, madam." He spread out both his arms, proudly lifting his gown, so that he really seemed to cover the whole end of the room. "No other, I assure you I am Dr. Gregory Shovel, known and beloved by many a happy pair."

"And the brother-in-law of the late Reverend Lawrence Pleydell, late Vicer of—"

late Vicar of-He interrupted me. "Late vicar? Is, then, my brother-in-law dead? or have they, which is a thing incredible, conferred prefer-

ment upon sheer piety?" "Alas, sir," I cried, with tears, "my father is dead."
"Thy father, child!"

"Yes, sir; I am Kitty Pleydell, at your service."
"Yes, sir; I am Kitty Pleydell, at your service."
"Kitty Pleydell!" He bent over me across the table, and looked into my face not unkindly. "My sister's child! then how—" He turned upon his clerk, who now stood with staring eyes and open mouth, chapfallen and terrified. "Fool!" he thundered. "Get thee packing, lest I do thee a mischief!"

( To be continued)

#### FAIRY TALES AND NOVELS

IT is only a few generations since the existence of ghosts and the ghosts of their earthly garments, walked nightly in all mansions of respectable antiquity; while the fairies danced nightly in the moonlight then, and lett their rings as testimony of their presence; but now, alas! ghosts only speak in periodicals, and fairies only dance upon the stage, and both of them for hire.

When the fathers of the present generation were how the Vellow fairles was unquestioned, since the ghosts of my

When the fathers of the present generation were boys, the Yellow Dwarf was the yellow dwarf indeed; Jack the Giant Killer a reality; and they would have laughed at any one who suggested to them that Cinderella's fairy godmother was only a pretty fancy; but then that Cinderella's starry gottmother was only a pietry lately, but the attitude of children now towards the fairies is very much the attitude of a cultivated Roman of the Empire towards the deities of Olympus, and though they do not like to shock baby's belief in them, for baby is only four, yet little seven-years old says to her sister of six: "Of course there ain'r really such things as fairies, you know;" and both seven-years old and six feel that they are getting

on in years and ripening in experience. It is something certainly at the age of six to have commenced to disbelieve.

But yet they do lose something by it, they cannot share the delights of Cinderella's triumph in the ball-room, or her breathless rush to escape before the fatal hour has struck, or join in the thousand ray pageants which have pleased the favour of successive thousand gay pageants which have pleased the fancy of successive generations of children and child-like listeners since the tale, allegory or myth perhaps in its earliest form, was first woven into

song by Eastern story-teller or Northern bard many hundred

Now what are novels but the fairy tales told by writers to children of mature growth? When the world was young, and every one was not quite sure of everything, before the child had climbed up on to the giant's shoulders, and become as proud of what he saw as if he had made it all himself, what could be more natural than to explain the wonders of Nature by attributing them to the agency of invisible workers, to fancy a spirit for every tree and fountain, to hear voices in the wind, to imagine a whole world of beings, loving, fickle, revengeful, passionate, and jealous, haunting wood and stream, mount and valley, and the open stretches of moorland, and weave allegory and myth to explain and embody the working of the mysterious powers of Nature that men personified and feared? But with greater knowledge came greater self-reliance, and one by one the spirits were exorcised by experience, till what was once the

the spirits were exorcised by experience, till what was once the man's terror became the children's plaything.

The poet, with a gift of fancy that turned everything that he touched to gold, could take the fairy legends and sing them again and again, could bring out the lessons that each fable taught, and win another hearing for the old tale by the music of his metre; but the prose writer babbled in vain of rocs, sorcerers, fiery griffins, and enchanted princesses to an age that disbelieved in their very existence, and knew that he disbelieved in them himself. He must change his characters if he would be listened to; they might be as purely fictitious as any griffin or enchanter, but they must be similar in their nature to the creatures that inhabit this lower world; a fairy tale only possessed a real interest as long as a belief that fairies might be, even if they were not, still lingered among us.

Not that writers could shake themselves free at once from the supernatural element; old habits were too strong and the craving for

supernatural element; old habits were too strong and the craving for effect too great; so spectral knights move among the human figures of romances, and genii and fairies are called in to cut the knots that will not admit of human disentanglement. This is a flaw in conwill not admit of human disentangiement. This is a naw in construction, for a story that depends for its development on means which do not fall within every day experience will not commend itself to general readers, and an impossible plot destroys the illusion that brings the characters of a story down from the heights of fancy, and bids them speak to us, and move among us like our fellow mortals. Even Walter Scott falls into this error at times, as in the story of

"The Monastery," which, beautiful as it is, only occupies a middle ground between earth and fairyland. The reality of the characters is weakened if not destroyed by the constant interposition of the White Lady of Avenel; whose influence, lovely though the fancy be that forms her, and exquisitely as it is worked out, throws the whole story back out of History into Cloudland.

The novel of domestic incident differs widely from the old

The novel of domestic incident differs widely from the old romances out of which it grew; for its interest it depends on analysis of character, and in it we look in vain for the captive princesses of bewildering beauty with black or golden hair, for enchanted castles or knights errants; the old battle is fought again between good and evil, but the combatants are the inhabitants of our own world men and women like currelizes that we can set our own world, men and women like ourselves; that we can put ourselves in their places, and play out the game in fancy for ourselves, gives to the story in the hands of a master its peculiar

The sensational novel was the result of reaction from the commonplaces into which the domestic story naturally drifted; in it analysis of character is subordinated to dramatic situation; the strength of the plot lies in the incident of its narrative, and, so far as character is developed at all, it is developed in action; that, for the sake of the effect gained by contrast, the most beautiful exteriors conceal the greatest wickedness may be a fault in construction, so far as it is

unusual, but is not necessarily untrue.

It does seem that the sensational novel has had hard measure, for never has any form of literature been so heartily abused. Parents frown at it, critics condemn it, satirists dissect it, comic writers laugh at it, yet every one reads it, because, in spite of its faults and exaggerations, it wins an audience by the strength of its dramatic situations. Its very popularity brings on it a still deeper insult, for when it appears in a cheap form it is heaped with contumely, and branded with the title of "a yellow novel," as though its colour were a crime. The man who would scorn the companion of his leisure hours because it appeared on a stall in a yellow cover would cut an old friend if he saw him in a bad coat.

TRIPTOLEMUS

#### WEATHER LORE

THERE are numberless trite sayings and proverbial adages, founded partly on tradition and partly on experience, which are supposed to foretell with more or less certainty the changes of the ensuing weather. These prognostications have been gathered from ensuing weather. These prognostications have been gathered from various sources, such as the movements of birds, animals, insects, and fish; the habits of plants, and the appearance of the sun, moon, stars, and atmospheric influences generally. Although meteorologists laugh at these, and regard them as childish fancies, yet it must be remembered that in many cases they are the result of the observations of seamen, shepherds, and others, whose employment has kept them continually out of doors, and enabled them to take minute notice of the signs of the weather. In days gone by, too, the rural class had no means of scientific calculation of any kind, and even the hours of the day and night were chiefly inferred from and even the hours of the day and night were chiefly inferred from natural circumstances. Thus much of the weather wisdom often quoted by our peasantry has been handed down from father to son.

The woodpecker's cry is said to denote wet; and in many districts it is called the "rain-bird." In Northumberland it goes by the name of the "rain-fowl"—a term which reminds us of the Pluvia aves of the Romans. When the swallow touches the water as it flies, rain is said to be at hand—a belief common in France, Italy, and Germany; and attached also to the martin, heron, rook, and look. Among other signs of rain may be noted the cry of the and lark. Among other signs of rain may be noted the cry of the peacock at night, the croaking of the raven, the hovering of seagulls near the shore, and the return of pigeons to the dove-houses before the usual time of day. In Norfolk the guinea-fowl is called the "come-back," and is regarded as the invoker of rain, for it often continues clamorous throughout the whole of rainy days. When starlings and crows congregate treather in large numbers and robing

continues clamorous throughout the whole of rainy days. When starlings and crows congregate together in large numbers, and robins are seen near the houses, wet weather is said to ensue.

Sir Humphry Davy, in his "Salmonia," tells us that in spring it is always unlucky for anglers to see single magpies; but two may always be regarded as a favourable omen; and the reason he assigns is that in cold and stormy weather one magpie alone leaves the nest in search of food, the other remaining sitting upon the eggs or the young ones; but when two go out together, it is only when the weather is mild and warm, and favourable for fishing. If fowls, too, grub in the dust, this is supposed to be an indication of coming rain. The absence of those circumstances which are believed to forebode rain may generally be considered as indicating a return of fair weather. It is a good omen when kites fly high, and according to an old proverb,-

## Owls that mark the setting sun declare A starlight evening, and a morning fair.

"Animals," says Mr. Forster, in his "Encyclopædia of Natural Phenomena," "by some peculiar sensibility to electrical or other atmospheric influence, often indicate changes of the weather by their peculiar habits." Anyhow, we find various prognostications augured from their movements. Thus it is a common idea that when asses prick up their ears there will be showery weather. And

in many country places the haymakers pay great attention to their braying, for the proverb says, "It is time to stack your hay and corn, when the old donkey blows his horn." Indeed nearly every movement of the cat and the dog is regarded by the superstitious as an omen, and even if horses stretch out their necks and sniff the air, rain is supposed to ensue. The restlessness of rats, activity of mice, and frolicsomeness of sheep, are signs of wet weather; and when pigs run up and down their sties with hay or litter in their mouths, a styrm is near at hand.

storm is near at hand.

Among the weather omens connected with insects may be men-

tioned one relating to the bee :-

If bees stay at home Rain will soon come; If they fly away Fine will be the day.

Crickets are said to chirp unusually loud when rain is at hand, a notion to which White in his "Sclborne" alludes, who tells us "they are the housewife's barometer, foretelling her when it will rain." Again, bad weather may be expected when flies cling to the ceilings, wasps bite more eagerly than is their wont, spiders forsake their cobwebs, and an unusual bustle is observed in anthills. Once more the creaking of from the appearance of thads and smalls and their cobwebs, and an unusual bustle is observed in anthills. Once more the croaking of frogs, the appearance of toads and snails, and the unusual brightness of the glowworm are each said to be indications of rain. Sailors are in the habit of foretelling the changes of the weather from the habits of certain fish. It is a stormy sign when porpoises sport about ships, and chase one another as if in play. The same, too, may be said of dolphins. When cuttles swim on the surface of the water, and sea urchins strive to cover themselves with sand, rough and boisterous weather is near at hand.

Plants are said to be good barometers, and many a country peasant regards them as infallible omens. Thus the pimpernel, "the poor man's weather-glass," is a very favourite flower in weather-lore, and according to a popular proverb:—

No heart can think, no tongue can tell.

No heart can think, no tongue can tell, The virtues of the pimpernel.

If this flower closes in the day time, it is a sign of rain, but on If this flower closes in the day time, it is a sign of rain, but on the contrary, when its little red petals are widely extended, fine weather may be looked for. Heliotropes and marigolds presage stormy days by contracting together their leaves; and when the down flies off thistles, coltstoot, and the dandelion, &c., rain is in the air. Similar prognostications also apply to many other flowers. Plants, says Mr. Forster, are very apt to flag and droop before rain, especially in summer time, when, after long dry weather, the wind that is to bring up the rain begins to blow.

There are numerous weather proverbs relating to the sun, many of which, too, are found on the Continent. A red sunrise has always been regarded as ominous, and, according to an old adage. "If the red sun begins his race, Be sure the rain will fall apace." A red sunset, however, is nearly everywhere a sign of fair weather;

A red sunset, however, is nearly everywhere a sign of fair weather; but a cloudy and pale one forebodes rain. Thus, in some parts of France the peasants say that when the sun sets with a hat on (in clouds), it foretells wet weather for the morrow. The notion that clouds), it foretells wet weather for the morrow. The notion that the weather changes with the moon's quarters is still a popular superstition in England. A new moon on a Monday is considered auspicious; but in many places it is said that if the moon change on a Sunday there will be a flood before the month is out. On the Continent we find the same attention paid to the moon's changes. In the North of Italy a change on a Wednesday is dreaded; and in the South of France a change on a Friday. At Whitby, when the moon is surrounded by a halo with watery clouds, the sailors predict there will be a change of weather, for, to quote their words, the there will be a change of weather, for, to quote their words, the "moon dogs" are about. The moon is said to be like a boat when its horns appear to point upwards, and it is a common notion that when it is thus situated there will be no rain. In Liverpool, however, and its neighbourhood, it is looked upon as a sign of foul weather, as the moon when in this position is considered to resemble a basin full of water about to fall. When the stars are clouded it is a sign of rain; but, whenever they seem larger and nearer to one another than usual, a change is at hand. A great deal of one another than usual, a change is at hand. A great deal of weather-lore has clustered round the rainbow, and much importance is attached to the time of its appearance. In Wiltshire, the farmer dislikes to see it in the morning, as it is thought to forebode unsettled weather, whereas "A rainbow at night, Is the shepherd's delight." In Bohemia the peasantry believe it is unlucky to walk under a rainbow, and they say that the rain which descends through the bow blights all it falls upon. Double rainbows are considered very rainy signs. In Italy it is said that if red preponderates in a rainbow the harvest will be bad and the vintage good; but, if green or yellow, there will be plenty of oil and little wine. Thunder in the morning is said to be followed by thunder in the evening; and thunder in the evening by much rain and frequent showers. In some thunder in the evening by much rain and frequent showers. In some parts of the Continent, when the peasantry hear thunder for the first time in the year, they strike their heads three times with a stone as a charm against its evil effects. In an old Saxon manuscript we are informed that if the first thunder in the year happen on a Sunday it denotes mortality in Royal families; if it thunder on a Saturday then there will be a great mortality of Judges and Governors. Sheet lightning at night without thunder is a prognostication of unsettled weather. Willsford, in his "Nature's Secrets," tells us that lightning from the North presages winds, from the northwest a continuance of rain, and, from the south or west, wind and rain together. rain together.

Clouds are also considered weather prognosticators. When they are red they foreshow wind, and when they form a dappled grey sky, fine weather. The cloud called goat's hair, or the grey mare's stail, predicts wind. A long streak of cloud, sometimes popularly called a salmon, is a sign of a storm when it stretches east and west, but when north and south of fine weather. In Yorkshire a cloud called the "helm cloud" is said to forebode windy and rainy weather; and in Buckinghamshire the clouds which form a mackerel sky are nicknamed "packet boys," and are said to be packets of rain soon to be opened. In Sussex the great twain clouds which forerun rain are known as "pillars." There are many sayings relating to rain scattered here and there throughout the country. In Bedfordshire it is said that a "sunshiny shower never lasts half an hour;" and in Devonshire the peasants say that "sunshiny rain will soon go again." Rain early in the morning ensures a fine afternoon, a notion prevalent in France and Germany. Wind, as well as rain, is often foretold by certain prognostics, and is, too, a good weather guide. According to one proverb,-

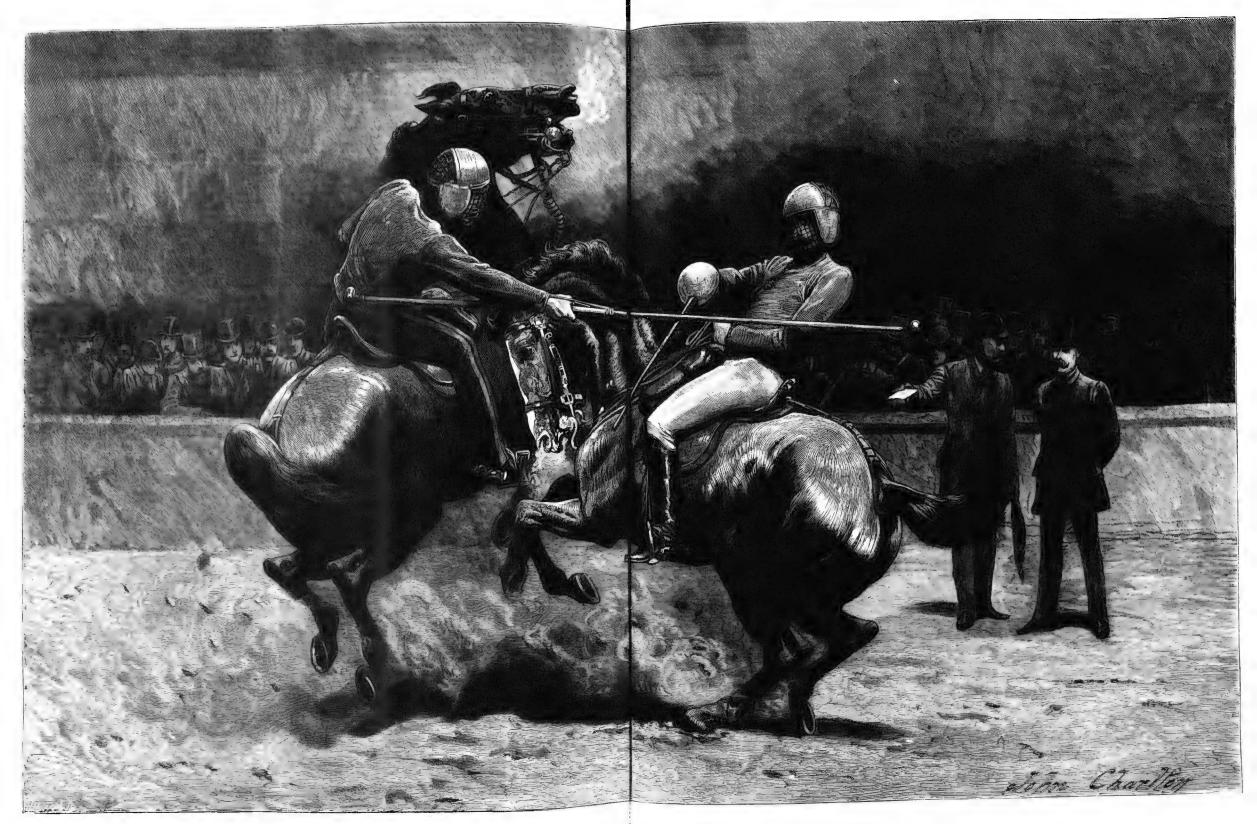
When the wind is in the west, Then the weather's always best-

which is very different from another one, which says-

When the wind is in the east, It's neither good for man or beast.

A north wind is said to bring fine weather, and in Yorkshire the adage bids us to do "business with them when the wind is in the north-west." The South wind, to quote the words of Shakespeare, "foretells a tempest and a blustering day;" and most of the proverbs connected with it relate to its rainy character. The aches and pains in the body frequently forebode rain. Persons, for example, subject to rheumatism feel more pain in the affected limb before a change of the proventies. We might extend our remarks on weather to be to much weather. We might extend our remarks on weather-lore to much weather. We might extend our remarks on weather-lore to much greater length by alluding to the various omens gathered from a variety of objects such as the sea, smoke, soot, furniture, &c., but space will not permit us to do so. Those interested in the subject would do well to consult Mr. Swainson's handbook on "Weather-Lore," and also Mr. Inward's little volume on the same subject.

T. F. THISELTON DYER



A MILITARY TOURNAMENT: SWORD VERSUS LANCE



If two-volume biographies were confined to those who deserve to have their statues set up during their lifetime, crities would find nothing to complain of. About the life no one will say that Mr. G. Birkbeck Hill has in "The Life of Sir Rowland Hill and the History of Penny Postage" (De la Rue, Bunhill Row) given us a word too much, though he has put down some things which in ordinary lives we should call (waddle. Men (we are told) are the outcome of their antecedents and surroundings; and hence nothing is superfluous which helps us to understand how the son of a Birmingham schoolmaster, "who had every sense but common sense," and so hated accounts that he never sens out his bills till the holidays were nearly over, came to be what the author of penny postage was. We like to know all we can, not only about Sir Rowland's own mental training, but about his kindred—the baker who would not promise his vote to, his squite, and who at a Warwick trial was the only juryman wherefused a bribe; the Birmingham mechanic's wife who, "for the public good," dared to bury a deserted fever-patient, and fell a victim to her public sphil; the sturdy farmer who saved a witch from being drowned by a furious mob in the moat where now stands the Birmingham cattle market; and Baillie Lea, who fearlessly worked amid the cholera at Haddington. We are glad to learn by such anecdotes of what kind of stock the future postal reformer came. Of his father we should like to know even more than Mr. G. B. Hill tells us. The sons learnt from him in two ways: Rowland's love of astronomy, kept up all through life, enabling him when seventy years old to find out mistakes in the President's Address to the Royal Astronomical Society was first kindled when trudging with his father, or carried on his back, between Birmingham and Stourbridge, he was taught to watch the stars and call them all by their names. From his father, who was wounded in defending Priestley's house against the rioters, he got his love of liberty and high thinksing went together; wh

operating upon others." Yet Homer was so well taught in his school that Mr. Grote, after examining the boys, took two of his wife's nephews from Eton and sent them to Hazlewood. Unlike the life, the history of the penny postage, written by Sir Rowland, abridged by his nephew, is too long, and might have been still further abridged, though the instructive record of difficulties, delays, and thwartings has an interest of its own. The various facts, including the unhappy disputes with Colonel Maberly, have long been public property, though the public has well-nigh forgotten the state of things which the new system put an end to. We are delighted with the book as it is; but we should have been still more delighted had there been less about the details of what Mr. Gladstone called "the great plan which ran like wildfire through the civilised world," and more about that lady whom the Father of Postal Reform called its Mother.

"Nimmo's History of Stirlingshire" (London: Hamilton and Adams; Glasgow: T. Morison) has been a standard work for more than a century; and our only quarrel with Mr. Gillespie is that in re-editing it he has not distinguished between the old and the new matter. His book is rather a new work than a new edition, comprehensive, bristling with the latest statistics. But most of us would like to know how things were in 1777; and also how Scotch county historians wrote in those days, whether "detrimental tocollier vitality" and "congelated snow," for instance, are Nimmo or Gillespie or the Rev. W. M. Stirling, who re-edited Nimmo in 1817; and what games were played, when wrestling had "fallen into contempt" and curling as yet was not. The Denny Curling Club dates from 1835; and perhaps the social equality shown in such talk as: "O mon, Laind! that's a bonnie curl. . . . . I say, Earl, haud up that cowe," &c., would have disgusted the men of '77. Again, how much of the chapter on "Social Features" belongs to the past? "The general habit of nipping" is quite modern; but what follows about "Osiris, King

Goldsmith was a Look-maker; but the charm of his style makes his uncritical compilations delightful reading. The same cannot be said of Mr. Sutherland Menzies' "Turkey, Old and New" (Allen and Co.). Packing history, geography, and statistics into two volumes, he is so beset by the need of condensation that his work is of little value to the scholar, while it is far too bulky for a school compendium. We are very glad of this; for Mr. Menzies's style is not one for boys to imitate. Does he, like Alexandre Dumas, give his name to books of which nearly all is written by a fellow-worker, and is that fellow-worker a German? or are large portions of the book hasty translations from some foreign tongue? Anyhow Mr. Menzies's English, especially in his geographical description, is peculiar. "A grilled litter" is a strange equivalent for Bajazet's cage. "The formidable strangulation of the river" and "its orographic cincture" make us think the Danube is coming to sudden grief. We do not wonder that "the intense heat in Arabia affords

but few products;" and we suppose Wallachia may have been "an eccentric possession of the Ottoman Empire" in the days of Wlache Devil; but surely "Mussulmans, Shiites, and Sonnites" is a case of cross division, and a rarer instance of confusion it would be hard to find than this: "We shall see what an important part Bosnia has played in ancient times, which is now rather the ally than the subject of the Turks, on account of the European origin of its inhabitants," &c. We have looked in vain for the fulfilment of this promise about Bosnia's past history; and we are sure "the ancient Amathonte" is not English, though it may be the German for Amathus. Whether Islam means "abandoned of God," or whether there be Turks in North Siberia, are matters too high for us, on which, therefore, we decline to exercise ourselves. We are glad Mr. Menzies gives Mahomet credit for raising the condition of Arabian women. He abolished infanticide, and he taught that "a daughter wins l'aradise at the feet of her mother," and that "women have rights over men as well as the reverse." We cannot say much for Mr. Menzies' illustrations; though the print of Famagusta, with its towering cathedral, makes us feel that Cyprus belonged to Western Europe long enough for its church architecture to be quite Western.

Very different in execution is Mr. Fyffe's "History of Modern

Very different in execution is Mr. Fyffe's "History of Modern Europe" (Cassell and Co). His object is to show how the European States gained their present form and character; and even in this, the first of three volumes, he is able to trace in the Cisalpine Republic the germ of Italian independence, while pointing out that German unity is no self-evident political truth, but depends on conditions more complex than an ethnological law or an outburst of patriotic indignation. There is little scope for originally in such a work; and Mr. Fyffe owes much to other writers, notably to M. Lanfrey. But his narrative is clear and terse—in a few lines he brings before us the distinctive features of an action: how Napoleon's passage of the Alps, for instance, differs from the mountain campaign of Massena and Suwaroff as being a triumph of foresight and good management, but not a dangerous exploit; how it was the evacuation and not the burning of Moscow which ruined Napoleon. The vastness of the events is nowhere, as in some histories, obscured by a mist of words; and the reflections are always as apposite as they are brief. Thus a few lines suffice to contrast the Napoleonic age, as "an epoch of purely political activity," both with the mtellectual and religious upheaval of the Renaissance and Reformation and with the scientific movement of our day; and the position of Napoleon—"no child of the Revolution, but the last and greatest of the autocratic legislators who worked in an un-free age"—is defined in a single sentence. Mr. Fyffe can be severe on occasion: "York in command, he says (in describing our failure in Holland), "the feeblest enemy became invincible." The book is sure to be useful to those who have not time for Alison nor means of correcting his often faulty perspective.

invincible." The book is sure to be useful to those who have not time for Alison nor means of correcting his often faulty perspective. "Sewing Machinery" (Crosby Lockwood and Co.) claims to be "a practical manual, with full technical directions for adjusting the machines." Mr. Urquhart's directions are no doubt useful to makers and menders; but we fancy women workers, at any rate, will seldom (except at Girton) try to harden the pressers by making them red hot, plunging them into water, and then, after polishing with emery, heating again to a deep straw colour. It is very useful, however, to know how to oil and clean your machine, and to understand at once the reason of some irregularity in working; and any girl of a mechanical turn can readily learn this from Mr. Urquhart's manual, if, indeed, she is not terrified by the multitude of details on plates 1 and 2. The history of the machine is well told—how Elias Howe, prompted by a chance saying that "any one woold invent a sewing machine would make his fortune," tried long and vainly to imitate his wife's sewing, and at last thought of two threads and a shuttle and reciprocating needle. Howe's machine—still preserved in New York—is figured in the frontispiece of the Manual.

The Society for Diffusing through the United Kingdom the German System of Teaching the Deaf think the "Report of the Milan International Congress of September, 1880" (Allen and Co.) of such vital importance, that they have published it in full, along with papers written for the Congress by several of their members. Mr. Kinsey, Principal of the Ealing Training College for Teachers of the Deaf on the German System, took the minutes, which mainly set forth the excellence of the oral method—"Let the pupil be taught to move his lips in speech, not his hands in signs"—though a New York doctor ventured to hint that two deaf mutes placed together would undoubtedly develop a language of signs. No doubt the mixed system is "illogical," and therefore an offence to purists of the Latin race; but there is something to be said for Abbé l'Epée's invention after all. The advantage of the German (oral) system is that one ignorant of the sign-alphabet can talk to those so taught, and can test their progress. Dr. Buxton's and Dr. Symes Thompson's papers in the Appendix are well worth reading.



THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.—The Central Chamber in their Annual Report urge upon this august body the early publication of the result of their researches. The extraordinary length to which this body has protracted its proceedings has tried the patience of the great mass of their fellow countrymen interested in agriculture. The farmer is dying whilst the doctors are consulting, and the importance of the subject should have secured for it an energetic investigation and an early Report. However, the vast stores of information got together by the Commission should guide Ministers as to what farmers really want, and we shall excuse the delay if the Report when presented is clear and cogent, recommending and requiring Ministers to act.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.—The Northamptonshire Chamber

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE. ——The Northamptonshire Chamber has obtained the services of Mr. Buckmaster to deliver explanatory lectures in several agricultural parishes, with a view to the formation of classes for teaching the scientific principles involved in agricultural pursuits. It may not be generally known that any place desirous of a meeting on this important subject has only to make application to the Science and Art Department. Several classes have already been started, attendance has been satisfactory, and a great extension of the most valuable agricultural knowledge would be almost bound to follow from the delivery of familiar practical lectures in country villages and among our rural population.

AGRICULTURAL GRIEVANCES in the West of England are being inquired into by Mr. Doyle, who met the other day a large agricultural gathering in Shropshire. The chief grievances of farmers were expressed to be high rents and the cost of labour. The education tax was also complained of; and it was argued that the tax ought to be imperial, and not local.

OATS.——A correspondent hopes "that as improved practices in husbandry have rendered Scotland better adapted to the growth of wheat and barley than it was fifty or sixty years ago, so may they modify the effects of the soil and climate of the South of England, and render the cultivation of oats, where that is wished, a matter of greater certainty and success than it has hitherto been."

THE FARMERS' CLUB.—A large attendance at the lines of Court Hotel was a tribute to the interest inspired by Mr. Read's paper on American agriculture and competition with English farmers. The paper was an able one, and for that reason the more alarming, seeing that its conclusions evidently were that wheatgrowing in this country was already a losing industry, and that cattle-feeding bade fair to give way likewise before an overwhelming competition. It is true that the probability of freight increasing was commented upon, and the rapidly increasing population of America called to mind. These circumstances, however, do not bear upon the present state of things. English farmers cannot afford to go on cultivating land at a loss, while the population of America is gradually overtaking production.

is gradually overtaking production.

THE END OF THE SMITHFIELD SHOW was as satisfactory as the opening, no less than 120,000 people having paid for admission from Monday until Friday inclusive. The weather kept very fine throughout the whole period, and the health of the stock was uniformly good. The show of cattle was of higher quality than usual. The actual number of animals exhibited was somewhat smaller than in 1879. The Southdown, Hampshire, Mountain, and cross-bred sheep were very fine, and the pigs attracted a large amount of public attention. Of implements a large number as usual were on view in the galleries, while among the roots shown were some Canadian exhibits of enormous—we believe we may say unprecedented—size.

FLOODS.—The recurrence of floods in certain parts of England is little short of scandalous, and we hope the subject will not be overlooked next Session. Mr. Magniac, the Member for Bedford, wishes to make a new general compulsory rate for the prevention of floods, but this is a step which meets with a good deal of opposition even in its elementary form of a draft Bill for next year's Parliament. The Wellingborough Board of Guardians have passed a unanimous vote of condemnation on the scheme, and if Mr. Magniac brings in his Bill it is certain to be opposed.

SALE OF ROYAL STOCK.—At the annual sale of Her Majesty's fat stock 40 prime fat cattle, 400 superior wethers, and 110 pigs were brought under the hammer, good prices being realised. Shorthorn bullocks made 30l. to 50l., Down sheep from 73s. to 100s., Cheviots 53s. to 67s., while bacon hogs made 12l. a head. The Queen and the Princess Beatrice inspected the stock previous to sale.

PEASANT PROPRIETORS have formed the subject of two recent lectures by the Rev. Barham Zincke, Queen's Chaplain. This gentleman has a decided opinion on the matter, and does not mind expressing it. Wife beating and wife murder and the drunkenness of the lower classes are all attributable to our existing land laws. Abolish them, says Mr. Zincke, divide the land and remove the stigma "that for three centuries the people have not had any of the education of property."

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.——Woodcocks are plentiful this year on the East coast of England, but are comparatively scarce in West or in Wales. A shooting party assembled at Stackpole Court, in Pembrokeshire, did not get one in a week's shooting, although usually woodcocks form a material portion of the bag.—A fine buzzard hawk has recently been shot at Colworth, in Bediordshire.—A beautifully marked specimen of a wren (Troglodytes Europeau) was taken at Clifton the other day. Its wings are tipped with white, and it has a white spot on the head.

FARMERS AND THE INCOME TAX. — The Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture have just resolved by unanimous vote "That the present mode of charging Income Tax in Schedule B, founded on the presumption that the occupier of land makes a profit equal to one-half of the amount of the rental, is unsound and unjust, and in lieu thereof an assessment on the amount of capital invested would be more calculated to meet the justice of the case."

LORD LONDALE and his friends have had fine sport at Lowther Castle. Nearly 3,000 head of game fell to their guns; and with an open-handedness worthy of olden times, when game-selling was unknown, his lordship distributed the entire shootings among his Cumbrica tenants.

CATTLE.—A fine herd of shorthorns belonging to Messrs. Cruickshank, of Inverurie, is to be disposed of next spring.—The Shorthorn Society have offered two prizes of 30l. each, one for the best male, and one for the best female in the shorthorn classes exhibited at the Derby meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.—Privy Council Orders are published, by which contagious cattle disease is declared to prevail in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and in the boroughs of King's Lynn, Norwich, Thetford, Yarmouth, Beccles, Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, Eye, Southwold, and Sudbury. The municipal authorities of some of these places have come to London to try to get their boroughs removed from the schedule. Farmers in general, however, will thank the Privy Council for their promptitude and vigour in carrying out the provisions of the Act of 1878.

FISH OUT OF WATER do not always die quickly. A correspondent says "he once caught a pike, weighing 14 lbs., at 11 A.M., and the fish, after being kept perfectly dry until 10 P.M., had life enough to spring from the table to the ground. At another time when paternostering for perch at Chelmsford, he captured a small jack about mid-day, kept it in a bag till 9 P.M., when, finding it to be still alive, he placed it in a tank, where it lived for several weeks. Bream," says the same writer, "have been known by him to live seven hours out of water, and yet recover on being restored to their native element.

ANGLING CLUBS.——It is suggested by the Fishing Gazette that no fish should be preserved under the following weights: pike, 10 lb.; perch, 2 lb.; trout, 3 lb.; roach, 1 lb. 8 oz.; chub, 4 lb.; barbel, 6 lb.; tench, 3 lb.; carp, 5 lb.; bream, 3 lb.; dace, 10 oz.; grayling, 1 lb. It is also recommended that except for bait no fish shall be retained of lesser weight or size than 6 lb. for salmon, 1 lb. for trout, 1 lb. for grayling, 9 inches for chub, 8 inches for carp, roach, tench, and bream, 12 inches for pike and barbel, 6 inches for dace, and seven inches for flounders.

MISCELLANEOUS. ——Mr. Charles Howard has been induced to withdraw his resignation as a Royal Agricultural Commissioner. Mr. Howard's health is happily improved.—The Central Chamber of Agriculture have agreed in recommending that the law of distress should be altered to one year.

Relic Hunters in New York are so eager to obtain a chip of the Egyptian obelisk recently erected in Central Park that policemen are always kept on guard round the Needle.

MDLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT'S doings in America continue to be minutely chronicled by Transatlantic journals. Thus we learn that she went to see one of the favourite New York actresses, Miss Clara Morris, at the Park Theatre, and was so delighted with her sister comedian that she called Miss Morris into her box, embraced her warmly, and decorated her with a cluster of roses and violets torn from the front of her dress. Meanwhile, the orchestra gallantly alternated the "Marseillaise" with "The Bells goaringing for Sarah." Mille. Bernhardt superintends all the rehearsals for the French performances, giving directions through the stage manager, while she will not permit any outsider whatever to be present. It is said that the fair Sarah and her manager will pocket 40,0000. by their season. The Customs' duty charged on her wardrobe is to be returned after all, as it has been decided that her dresses were imported simply for the purposes of her profession.

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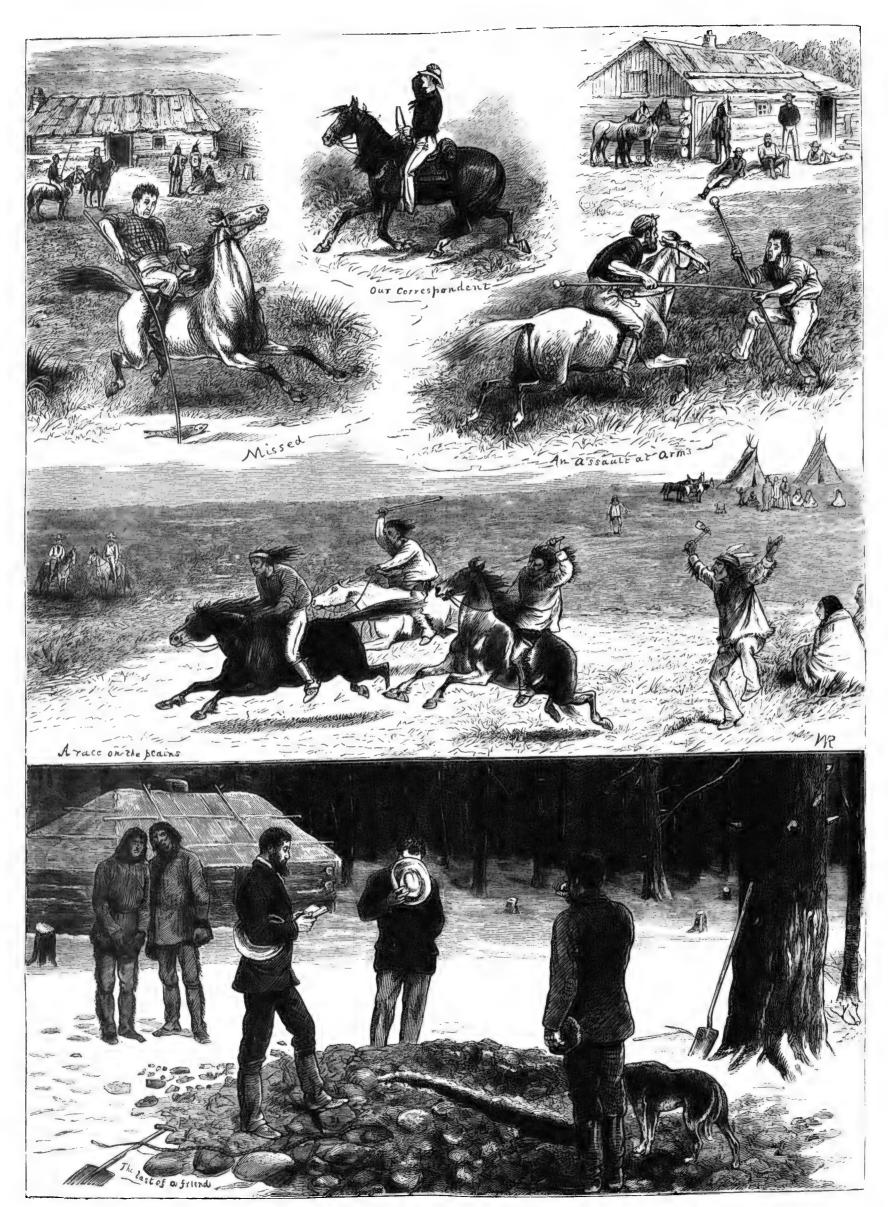
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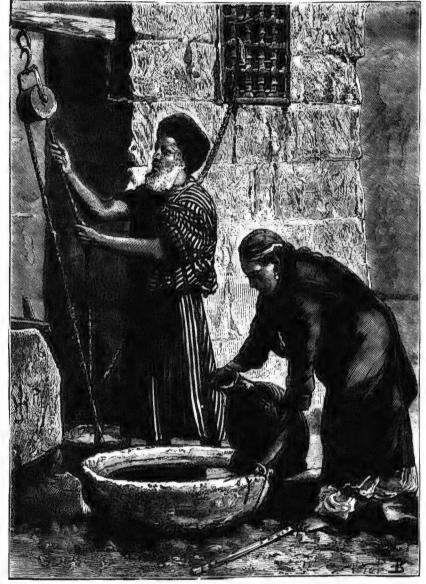
LIFE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

# CAIRO AND THE NILE-II.

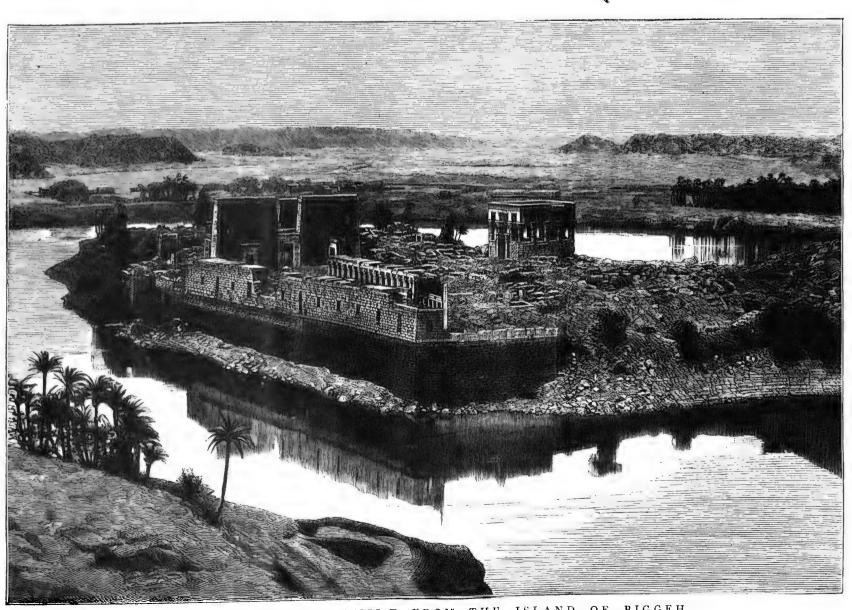
With Aotes of an Excursion to the Second Cataract.



WHIRLING DERVISHE



FOUNTAIN OR WELL



GENERAL VIEW OF PHILE FROM THE ISLAND OF BIGGEH

#### NILE-II. THE AND CAIRO

WITH NOTES OF AN EXCURSION TO THE SECOND CATARACT.

#### THE START FOR THE NILE

I HAD made up my mind to see the Sacred River as far as the Second Cataract, and, therefore, particularly as I intended, on my return, to visit Syria as far as Damascus and Baalbec, I had also made up my mind to avail myself of the Khedivian Steamboat Company, whose arrangements are entirely carried out by Messrs. T. Cook and Co. I therefore took my ticket at their office, close to Shepheard's Hotel, and at nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th of January last, I left the hotel to join the steamer at the Iron Bridge. We were more than twenty passengers in all—some for the First and some for the Second Cataract; and I may at once say that (unless, indeed, it was myself) there was not one unpleasant person on board. On the contrary, from first to last, we all agreed to agree. Happily we were of mixed nations; so that there was good room for interchange of observations without that jarring that so often acetifies narrow circles. We had a Count and Countess Esterhazy, with a young Prince of the Hesse Cassel family and his friend-all most pleasant-three English clergymen (afterwards increased to four), one a D.D., and another a Tutor of Winchester College, who now and then good-naturedly became my tutor; two enthusiastic ladies, daughters of a late English Bishop, with their trusty non-enthusiastic maid; a Scotch gentleman with his cheerful Scotch wife; a Scotch bachelor, cheerful without a wife; an American and his wife, both, as usual, anxious to learn everything about everything; two bright Frenchmen; two Italian avvocati with one of whom I had chanced to meet at Madrid, two years before; a young German architect, with admirable drawing capacities; a thorough good German physician, who spoke an English like Lord Bolingbroke's; a banker from Jamaica; and myself-a wanderer. The steamer, without being indefensibly luxurious in its arrangements, was sufficiently commodious, and the cuisine (as we are bound to call it) was always abundant, if not unnecessarily elegant. The morning was fine and bright, and all being in order on board, the vessel's nose was turned towards the south, and we began our course up the Nile. As we steamed along by the side of the Isle of Roda, with its Nilometer-already visited of course-the citadel of Cairo stood boldly out above us, and the Mokattam Hills, in their white friable stone, looked brilliant in the sunshine. At about one o'clock in the afternoon we halted at Bedreshayn, the station from which are visited

#### THE PYRAMIDS OF SAKKARAH, &c.

AT this station we experienced one very important advantage of coming by steamer: that is to say, a number of donkeys and donkey boys were on the bank waiting for us, provided on purpose: and this was the case at every station up the river, where the temples or tombs to be visited lay at any distance. On these we forthwith mounted amidst the tumult of the boys, each recommending his animal with vociferations of broken English; and after passing over the sandy shore came upon a well-made winding causeway, leading through some fine date-palm plantations, of which there are so many striking specimens along the Nile. Then we came upon fields of that vivid bright green tint which, owing to the juicy quality of the plant, characterises Egyptian cultivation, beyond which lay the vast expanse of the brown desert. This colouring, with the Blue Nile added to the scenery, presented altogether a totally novel picture, in the midst of which the solemn peaks of the Great Pyramids of Ghîzeh must not be overlooked. The Step Pyramid (as it is called) was engraved in last Saturday's Graphic. It stands in the midst of one of the cemeteries of Memphis, and takes its present name from Sakkárah, only as the Great Pyramids take theirs from Ghîzeh. There are arguments for supposing it to be the oldest monument in the world: but it is said to differ from other pyramids in two essential particulars, viz., its base is not a perfect square, nor do the sides of it face the cardinal points. Passing under this we next visited the wondrous

WHICH Mariette Pasha says he had the good fortune to discover in 1851 (p. 88). The more correct name, however, is said to be the Apis Mausoleum, or burial place of the Sacred Bulls. The first feature that strikes you on descending into the enormous cave is its high temperature: apparently arising from the concentrated heat of the sands through the summer months. And then the vastness of the sepulchre grows upon you.

"I confess," writes Mariette in 1856, "that when I penetrated for the first time, on the 12th November, 1851, into the Apis vaults I was so profoundly struck with astonishment that the feeling is still fresh in my mind, although five years have elapsed since then."

Only the third part of the original tomb is now visible: and even lleries cover an extent of about 350 mètres or 1,150 English feet, and from one end to the other the great gallery alone measures some 640 English feet. There are as many as twenty-four huge granite sarcophagi, each standing in its own separate side compartment, and all is hewn out of the living rock. The first and most ancient part, now invisible, dates back as far as the Eighteenth Dynasty, from seventeen to fourteen hundred years before our era; the third and visible part begins with the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, 665 to 525 years before our era, and ends with the later Ptolemies.

#### THE TOMBS OF THE AND OF PHTAH-HOTEP

ARE now visited, and these are chiefly remarkable for the polished art displayed in the elaborate basso-relievo work, essentially Greek in feeling. Another feature to be remarked on also is that the subjects delineated comprehend those from the mundane life of the defunct, which is not usually the case. "The defunct himself" (says Mariette) "commenced the tomb in his lifetime, and had those scenes sculptured on the walls." The preservation of their colouring is as wonderful as the delicacy of their outline. When it is remembered that they are referred to the Fifth Dynasty, that is, about 4,000 years B.C., they appear to be traly marvellous. How much must

have gone before them! Wondering and pondering on all these things we remounted our cheerful donkeys, really cheerful little animals, and rode back towards the river through the village of Mitrahenny, which is supposed to occupy some part of

#### OLD MEMPHIS

WHAT can be said here but to exclaim, "Where is Memphis?" Memphis is no more! And in a gloomy pool of water, full for nine months in the year, lies, as though it might have been murdered and cast in there, a beautiful colossal statue of Rameses II.

A cheerful gallop (really a gallop) brought us back at evening to our steamer, and amidst the din of cheers and cries for backsheesh, we started for Ayat, where (or I believe by some mistake a little farther on) we passed the night at anchor. There was nothing on the river or in the sugar factories that much interested me until we arrived at

#### BENI HASSAN

On the right or eastern bank, whence we visited, with the usual attendance of donkeys and beggars of backsheesh, the remarkable tombs that are hollowed out in the side of the mountain, about onethird of the way from the summit, and adorned outside with fluted columns. The cliss lie about two miles from the halting-place of These grottoes are stated to be tombs of the early part of the Twelfth Dynasty, some 3,000 years B.C. Here also the deceased is seen in his home, and in more varied ways than ever. The two most important are the two most to the north; and the Doric appearance of the pillars must strike the most unobservant eye. In the tomb of Noum-Hotep is the frieze painting supposed to have referred to the Jews, but now known to have belonged to a period several centuries prior to the epoch of Joseph. I cannot but remark that, though one tries to follow the reading of these paintings and relievi as laid down in the books, it is quite an art sometimes to be able to do so. The view of the river Nile from the heights, with its emerald bands and the vast Lybian Desert beyond, again impressed us. The spreading green surface, reaching to the foot of the cliffs, looked like an expanse of green sea. On this excursion

#### THE SPEOS ARTEMIDOS

is also visited. But this object must surely be more interesting to the Egyptologist than to the general traveller. Still I am willing to confess, with my good friend the bachelor Scotchman, that it was bound to be wonderful. Anywhere else than in Egypt it doubtless would be so. On the fifth day we arrived at

#### SIOUT, OR ASYOOT,

AND after breakfast we rode on good donkeys through the town, crowded with all colours of turbans and dresses, to the tombs on the hills behind, in the rude interiors of which large broken crags of pillars looked like stone stalactites. The whole mass of these mountains seems to be honeycombed with tombs, and our friend the D.D., being something of a geologist, was fain to wander about for some long time. The view comprised a remarkable cemetery. On returning to Siout I had the satisfaction of greeting my reverend Irish Father and his friend, who were on their return, having travelled as far as the First Cataract by the first boat. They had been much pleased with their excursion, but complained of the necessity of being constantly fed with pigeons. This is true, and perhaps cannot be avoided; still, as I am not fond of pigeons, except in a well-made piz, I often recalled their remark. The bazaars, for what they were worth, were scrupulously visited, though perhaps not more than the usual curious rubbish was purchased, and at Siout our boat slept. And here our party was joined by another clergyman, and a pleasant young Oxford M.A., redolent of classics and the Quadrangle, who, however, left us at Luxor. It is on the summit of the rocks of Gebel-Aboo-Fedah, lying at some distance from the river on the Arabian side, that are found the famous caverns or grottoes of Maabdeh, which are literally filled with thousands of crocodile mummies, with several human mummies, some being gilded from head to foot. The present northern limit of the crocodile is drawn to the south of Siout. But anciently they were to be found everywhere. "When Champollion," writes Mariette, passed Keneh he saw fourteen crocodiles in solemn conclave on an islet." The Tentyrites were professed enemies of these sacred animals, and it is recorded that the killing and eating of them was the worthy cause of a fierce and zealous religious war between them and the inhabitauts of Ombos, by whom the crocodile was particularly vorshipped. These grottoes, however, are rarely visited. On our two following days we continued our sail up the river, and passed the night of our seventh day, Monday, January 12, at

WHERE we took a donkey-ride to see the turbaned crowds and the bazaars, and, in particular, the manufactory of the jugs and gargoulets which form so strange a looking cargo on board many of the vessels sailing down the river. The station of Bellianeh for the great Temple of Abydus was passed by, as this visit was reserved for our return. In our course over this part of the Nile we often observed the date-palm plantations, which by their dark and peculiar foliage gave great picturesqueness to the landscape beyond. The Arabian chain now opened to the view, and the characters of the two mountains, Gebel Sheykh Hercedee and El-Chuzce, are well shown by engravings from water-colour sketches by my friend, Mr. Charles Royle, the barrister, of Alexandria. The sketch of Girgeh, the capital of the province, is also from the same source. As we steamed along the river, in bright weather, passing by palms, huts, and villages of the usual cubic buildings (sloping roofs being quite European), black little children continually showed themselves running naked under the trees, shouting absurdly for backsheesh, and barques of all descriptions, the dahabeahs included, showed their graceful moving lateen sails, like white butterflies in the sunshine. The two machines for securing artificial irrigation-the shadoof and the sakeeyeh-were seen constantly at work. The former mode of working is by hand-buckets, sometimes requiring three stages down to the river; the latter is by a large wheel, provided with a circle of buckets, and the moving power is either one or more oxen or donkeys. These last are frequently worked all night, and at Keneh and elsewhere, in the lull of the evening, and sometimes while lying awake, the smooth-sounding click of the machinery was distinct. I have heard men who have long travelle! in the desert without water (Burton among the number) speak of the charm of dozing to this same sound, under the trees, on halting at wells at last. It was when we were about some hour or so short of Keneh that we first caught sight, in the brown distance to our right on the west bank, of the vast solitary temple of

#### DENDERAH,

BACKED by grey hills behind, and in part screened by a row of dar's palms upon the bank. We were to visit it on the following morning, and accordingly before eight o'clock, on the 13th of January, we started across the river from Keneh in a barge, and met the usual noisy and impatient group of men and boys with donkeys, forcing themselves upon us with what they called their "steam donkeys" for our three-quarters' ride to the ruin.

It was here that I felt the first sense of the immensity of Egyptian temples. One gazes on them with a species of blank amazement: and to the general observer, at all events, the feeling is at once begotten, which increases as more and more of them are seen, that it is hopeless to attempt to understand how the gigantic masses which compose these structures can have been worked, carried, lifted, and placed. And this is but one instance, nor the greatest out of many! Walk over the vast flat roof of Denderah, and contemplate all this. The engraving represents the entrance only. The ruin is choked all round with rubbish, and you descend several feet into the interior. My first delight was to place myself at one corner of the great portico and gaze diagonally through the eighteen enormous interior columns that support it, not counting the half columns of the front. Its minute description is to be found in the proper books; but, not sithstanding, the great temple with its inner courts, its staircases, its roof, its small temple, and its forlorn and desolate position, while unseen must remain uncomprehended. Its date, however, is not given as very ancient. Its foundations were laid under Ptolemy XI. (about 100 years B.C.); its construction was finished under Tiberius, and its decoration under Nero. From the solemnity of this visit we gradually released ourselves, and again joining the noisy life of donkeys, cantered back to our boat, and after distributing the usual small tributes of backsheesh, sailed off amidst the ringing cheers of the crowd into the solemn silence of the Nile, and came to pass the night in front of

#### **LUXOR**

WE are here, as we all know, at the culminating point of all the wonders of the Nile; here stood ancient Egyptian Thebes; and if we are astonished at all the temples which, on both sides of the river, still laugh at Time's incapacity to destroy them utterly, though aided by the barbarous iconoclast, so also may we well to surprised at the absolute disappearance of a city whereof the ancient fame has spread almost from pole to pole.

Abydus and Memphis are stated by Mariette to be the two most ancient cities of Egypt, as being contemporaneous with the foundation of the Egyptian monarchy; while Thebes makes her first appearance with the Kings of the Eleventh Dynasty, 3000 B.C. She attained her full glory during the Eighteenth Dynasty, 1700 to 1460 B.C., "when suddenly rose in its full extent and glory that city soon to be unrivalled in Egypt." These are the words of Mariette, who also adds, that after the period of Rameses III., of the Twentieth Dynasty, 1288 to 1110 B.C., when Medinet-Abou was built and the celebrated tomb excavated, now known by the name of Bruce's, or the Harpist's Tomb, the period of Thebes' greatest

magnificence and splendour ended. The vulgar steamer stops three days at Luxor for the satisfaction of the curiosity of the vulgar steamboat people; and as the masses of temples and tombs which are during that interval visited are indescribable, no description, especially in these limited columns, will be audaciously attempted. Across the river the usual "donkeys quadruped" attend the "donkeys biped," and astonishment is the order of the day. The scenes first realised were those across the river, on the west or Libyan side. Our earliest visit was made to the Temple of Goornah, a temple raised to the memory of Rameses I. by his son Sethi, both of the Nineteenth Dynasty, as was Rameses II. Thence we rode through some three miles of a savage rocky solitude, [the remembrance of which seems to me to be gar all description, to visit the Tombs of the Kings. The chief of thes again belongs to Sethi I.; and it is called Belzoni's Tomb because it is the one from which that renowned traveller, who visited Egypt in connection with hydraulics, removed the alabaster sarcophagus which now adds its glories to Sir I. Soane's museum. Then came the strange climb over the mountain to the precipices, which no one, at all able to encounter this not excessive fatigue, should omit. From their lofty edges the view is wondrous, comprehending the rolling Nile, and his dress fringed with broad green borderings, Karnac, Luxor, the two Colossi on the spreading green, the Rameseum, Medinet-Abou (great and small), Dayr el-Bahree, and Dayr el-Medinet. And beyond all this spreading and imposing spectacle, in the far distance, rises the long range of the Arabian mountains. Where then is Thebes? and Echo answers, and yet does not answer-Where! Homer, by the way, talks of "Thebes and its hundred gates." But as Thebes had no walls it had no gates. The worshippers, however, of this mystic god have endeavoured to explain his very venial error by the suggestion that he meant the pylons or the propylons of the temples, quoting Diodorus for this purpose. But as Homer adds "through which

two hundred warriors issued, &c.," and as warriors did not issue from pylons, it seems clear that Homer (like other worshipped objects) made a mistake. What amount of injury have not false explanations in support of obvious error succeeded in inflicting?

All the ruins that I have above mentioned were visited in turn. Medinet-Abou is enormous, and in the Rameseum there lies overthrown and broken another vast statue of the great Rameses II. The two Colossi stand out strangely alone upon their green; and in this respect appear more mysterious than they would have done had not their temple utterly disappeared. They are terribly disfigured, and must be viewed from some short distance in front of them in order to be appreciated. Most people insist on standing close under them! Above all things, do not allow a boy, to the obvious danger of limb and life, to climb up and rap one of them with a club, in order to reproduce the ancient wondrous morning music of the

#### KARNAC

KARNAC, with its "Grand Hall," supported by one hundred and thirty-four columns in all, twelve being sixty-two feet high, and the rest forty-two feet high, in shaft alone; with its courts, obelisks, pylons and propylons, &c., &c., is-Karnac. A whole day is devoted to this most overwhelming of the world's monuments. Among its hieroglyphics, I confess to have been chiefly interested by one on the outside of the south wall. It is said to be the inscription of the oldest epic in the world: viz., that written by one Pentaur, a priest, whose hero is his monarch, Rameses II. Dr. Burgsch, in treating of this remarkable mural document, makes us aware of the fact that there were critics also in those days!

On approaching Karnac from Luxor, you first come upon the ruins of the Dromos of sixty Criosphinxes, or ram-headed sphinxes and the pylon of Ptolemy Energetes; and so vast are these that more than one of us at first supposed we were already at Karnac. Indeed, looking at the ground plains that are laid out by the learned of these temples and avenues as they are supposed to have formerly existed, there would appear to have been one long Dromos extending to the

#### TEMPLE OF LUXOR,

BUILT by Amunoph, or Amenhotep, III. This, in fact, is the temple in front of which the boat is moored on arriving at Luxor, and is either the first or last visited of all. Its ruins are greatly choked by buildings, but what there is remaining of the interior is sacred from the crowds that worry you everywhere with curiosities, noise, and begging for backsheesh. One remarkable feature in this temple is its now one solitary obelisk; its fellow being that which, taken away from its mother-temple by the French, to-day adorns the Place de la Concorde at Paris.

While at Luxor I presented my letter of introduction to the English Consul Sig. Mustapha Agha, who invited me to dine; and I mention the fact because my acceptance of the invitation opened to me a new experience in life, in the shape of an Arabian dinner. We sat down six: Mustapha and his son, a young Russian gentleman and his wife, Mr. De Laski, and myself. Water was passed round in a silver jug and basin, with a towel, for rinsing our hands: then we went to table-a round metal one, ridged, but with no cloth; and on the table was a spoon for each. On sitting down two basins of soup were brought in, out of which three and three of us alternately took our spoonfuls; and on these being removed roast turkey appeared. Without knife, fork, or spoon the necessary course was obvious; great bits were clawed out by the hands and politely handed about. I know not how many courses of highly spiced dishes followed; but to the end we ate with fingers, and then water was brought again, and we washed on rising, as we had done before sitting down. A bottle of wine was put upon the table for the visitors, but the two Arabs drank Nile water only. The hospitality was perfect, but the proceedings novel. Mustapha had, however, told me that thus we should dine. I thought I could not encounter the same ordeal again. Yet I did so. After the Dosêh at Cairo, Captain Burton and I were introduced to a very grand Sheik by Colonel Purdy Pasha; and on his invitation refusal would have been impossible. Much the same scene ensued, with the addition of well licking the fingers, which Burton insisted was strictly required in really polite society. Well: it is very disputable whether our Queen Elizabeth even used a fork at dinner, although they were at that period known in Italy. After dinner, at Luxor, Mustapha added the entertainment of the "Fantasia," or dancing girls, at which performance many others from our steamer were present; and to this was added the eccentricities of one who rolled about the ground with a lighted candle always quietly burning on her head. The dresses are very unbecoming; the waist lying close under the shoulders, and the figure being very flat. Again the skirts are so very long that the movement (graceful or ungraceful) of the feet, and the feet themselves (large or small) are totally hidden. This subject calls to mind

## THE WHIRLING AND HOWLING DERVISHES,

THE former of whom are the subject of an engraving in this number, and the performances of both of whom I saw at Cairo. Both are excessively offensive, but the Howling are by far the worst. Their heads are thrown about with grunts or howls as the spirit moves until one's own begins to feel downright drunken; and indeed the pride of some of these devotees is to lose their equilibrium by their religious performances. The Whirling Dervishes, improperly called "dancing," skim round to music with closed eyes and affected faces, their tunics waving in the air. Both performances are quite heterodox, and are contemned by pure Islamism. But all religions develop, and surely it is impossible they should fail to do so. On Sunday, January 18, our thirteenth day from Cairo, we left Luxor for Assouan, the First Cataract, with a halt at

#### ESNEY, EDFOU, AND KOM OMBO

THE Temple of Esney is in the middle of the town, and the only part of it now visible is the great hall, which has been hollowed out, and into which you look down. An engraving of the front corner, with its picturesque pillars, will appear in next week's Graphic, being again copied from a water-colour drawing of Mr. Charles

The Temple of Edfou is one of the comparatively late ones. It was founded by Ptolemy IV,-Philopater-222-205 B.C. It reminds one much of Denderah. "It is one of those monuments," says Mariette Pasha, "which speak for themselves, and to which no description can do justice. Its magnificent pylon and encircling walls are unique in Egypt." The town itself is remarkable for its large square pigeon-houses, of which bird's now constant appearance upon the table I found my Irish friends were true prophets.

Then came the grand Kom Ombo, towering from a height of some 200 feet above the river, which we visited as the sun was setting, and left to darkness. Of all the ruins I had seen this impressed me the most. Fifty lines of poetry, dedicated to the two enthusiastic ladies, was the result, but as I do not mean to quote them here, I will conclude for the present.

#### CHRISTMAS BOOKS

PLEASANT leaves from a sketchbook are Miss Mary D. Tothill's "Pen and Pencil Notes on the Riviera and in North Italy" (Simpkin, Marshall). In many cases mere outlines, the drawings form an amusing gallery of places and people from Cannes to torm an amusing gattery of places and people from Cannes to Venice, and the artist aptly seizes the salient points of the situation, conveying a good effect by a few strokes, although she lacks true humour. Often, however, as in the sketches of towns, the drawings are more finished, and the views of Venice and Verona are particularly good, while Miss Tothill is weakest in her attempts to depict a

larly good, while MISS 10th its weakest in her attempts to depict a a stormy sea. This is just the volume for the drawing-room table. Year by year Transatlantic productions demand a larger space in our Christmas literature, and whilst fearing lest our young people should catch the odd tricks of American speech, we can but welcome the stories for their freshness and piquancy. Miss Alcott's "Little Women" is now a household word, and Messrs. Bogue have brought out the evergreen work in a real cutting de luxe, beautifully got up, out the evergreen work in a real dition de luxe, beautifully got up, teeming with simple cuts by Mr. F. J. Merrill, and containing a glossary of Americanisms. In this attractive garb "Little Women" will be a fascinating gift for girls desirous to form, or to renew, acquaintance with Meg. Jo, Beth, and Amy.—Another chronicle of maidens' doings in an American country town, "Mrs. Thorne's Guests," by Archie Fell (Hodder and Stoughton), is irreproachable in moral teaching, but is heavily overweighted by sermonising.—A "high time," indeed, had the heroes of "A Jolly Fellowship." by F. R. Stockton (C. Kegan Paul), who, with the true independence of Yankee youth, went travelling in the Southern States. The story is thoroughly amusing for boys by its cheery tone and details of unfamiliar things and places, and is accompanied by peculiar illustrations.—And amongst its countrymen Messrs. Scribner's well-known St. Nicholas (Warne) produces its two volumes for 1880 under St. Nicholas (Warne) produces its two volumes for 1880 under Mrs. Dodge's able superintendence. Holding a unique position amongst magazines for young people, St. Nicholas may in many respects put to shame similar English periodicals, particularly in the matter of illustrations.

matter of illustrations.

Flower lovers are well suite l by Mr. J. Ingram's "Flora Symbolica" (Warne), which, though it may not be what the author claims it to be, "the most complete work on the subject," yet supplies plentiful information respecting buds and blossoms, thickly interspersed with poetic extracts. The coloured plates occasionally sacrifice truth to effect.—Croxall's collection of "Æsop's Fables" (same publishers), as revised by the Rev. G. F. Townsend and L. Valentine, now appear in a third edition, with explanatory preface, applications, and morals, and fully illustrated.

The cycle of Arthurian romance, the fertile theme of minstrels from early ages to the time of our own Poet Laureate, has been admirably adapted to modern taste, as "The Boys' King Arthur" (S. Low), by Mr. Sidney Lanier, who has already performed the

(S. Low), by Mr. Sidney Lanier, who has already performed the same task for good old Froissart. Taking Sir Thomas Mallory's "History of King Arthur," as printed by Caxton some four hundred years since, Mr. Lanier has modernised the spelling, and judiciously shortened or omitted lengthy and irrelevant passages, but has strictly adhered to the original text, while careful to add explanations of all archaic words, and to distinguish his own additions or alterations by brackets. The growth of the legends is additions or alterations by brackets. The growth of the legends is well explained, and the handsome volume, with Mr. Kappes' suitable illustrations, will give lads a distinct knowledge of the Arthurian history, instead of vague floating ideas of the days "when good King Arthur ruled the land."—Less ambitious in form, Mr. A. R. Hope similarly presents ancient tales in modern guise, in "Stories of Long Ago" (J. Walker). Gathered from all sources and countries, these national legends and fables are told curtly and attractively, and are acceptably accompanied by Mr. Paterson's engravings, from Mr. C. Murray's designs.—Mrs. C. Bell's abstracts from the "Odyssey," "The Cruise of Ulysses" (Griffith and Farran), follows the same modernising line; but it is a pity that the story stops abruptly, and gives only a bare mention of the hero's return home. So far as it goes, however, the book is well done.—Children may gather useful knowledge from "The Guests of Flowers," by C. E. Meetkerke (same publishers), a pleasant botanical sketch of the formation of plants, and their insect enemies and friends,—There are some pretty ideas also in "The Story of a Dewdrop" (Marcus Ward); but the Rev. J. R. Macduff's language is rather highflown, and why does he use such Macduff's language is rather highflown, and why does he use such an expression as "almost never"? The page borderings are particularly graceful.

Cheery and natural in tone, Lady Barker's books are always entertaining, and her "White Rat" (Macmillan) is no exception.

entertaining, and her "White Rat" (Macmillan) is no exception. Short stories of tropical pets, and adventures with Zulus, and on board ship, and of childish scrapes fill this merry volume, illustrated by Mr. W. J. Hennessy's facile pencil.

"Marry in haste and repent at leisure" is the axiom illustrated by two volumes from Messrs. Cassell. "In Duty Bound," by the author of "Deepdale Vicarage," which appeared years ago in the Quiver, shows the evil of too ill-assorted matches; while the same author's "Half-Sisters" depicts the difference in two girls' characters, and deals stern justice to the erring. Both volumes are fit for girls' libraries.—"Clever Frank," by the author of "Little Hinges," and "Roses from Thorns," by Mrs. A. H. Martin, are also reprints from Messrs. Cassell's serials, the former a selection of boyish stories, the latter pleasing, depicting the softening influence of an orphan lad on a sour old miser.

orphan lad on a sour old miser.

Also a reprint is "The Golden Grasshopper," by the late W. H. G. Kingston (Religious Tract Society), nowthoroughly revised and altered. The grasshopper is the crest of good Sir Thomas Gresham, of Royal Exchange memory; and this narrative, told by an orphan youth in the merchant navy, deals with the stirring times of the Marian persecution, and of the Duke of Alva's rule in the Netherlands. The author treats both subjects with his old power, rendering the story exceptionally interesting.—A touching plea for flower missions is put forward in "Penfold" (same publishers),

wherein Ruth Lynn ingeniously leads up to the identification of a long-lost wanderer by the aid of a handful of daisies.

The excellent method of interesting children in Biblical subjects adopted by H. A. Harper in his "Letters to My Children from the Holy Land" (Religious Tract Society) may be widely commended to parents. Eastern manners and customs of the present day are here simply illustrated and described, so as to explain similar scenes in the Scriptures, and the application is so effectively pointed that these letters cannot fail to arouse vivid interest.—The same publishers provide "Children's Daily Bread," allotting to each day a picture, text, and verse of a hymn; and "My Own Picture Book," illustrating childish doings of all kinds.—There is plenty of fun in "The Family Circle Picture Book" (J. Clarke), humorous stories and pictures of animal life. Some of the cuts—those of cats in particular—are most laughable. When tired of reading, nursery critics may amuse themselves with Messrs. Dean's "Home Pantomime Toy Books" which by ingenious changes present the whole history of Beauty and the Beast, Ali Baba, Dick Whittington, &c.

Nice unaffected girls are the damsels of St. Andrew's, whose endeavours to improve themselves and their homes are agreeably related in "The Three Cups," by the author of "Marty and the Mite Boxes" (Wells Gardner). The story is serious without unnecessary preaching.—Further contributions swell the stream of animals.

Mite Boxes" (Wells Gardner). The story is serious without unnecessary preaching.—Further contributions swell the stream of animals. Besides the usual complement of stories and pictures Chatterbox (Wells Gardner) has some capital papers on Chaucer's characters; The Prize (same publisher) is spoiled by a painfully gorgeous frontispiece; while the Sunday Scholars' Companion (Church of England Sunday School Institute), The Welcome (S. W. Partridge), and Golden Hours (W. Poole) are as good as usual, although the illustrations in the last-named are poor.—A satisfactory specimen of its class is "The Birthday Book of German Thought," by "J. W. L." (Laurie), the extracts being well chosen from prominent Teutonic

In spite of the constant outcry about hard times, a good many people must have "siller to spare." Christmas Cards can scarcely be regarded as necessaries of life—only a few years ago they were be regarded as necessaries of life—only a few years ago they were non-existent—and now they come every year in increasing swarms, besides being in many cases executed with greater elaboration than in the days when they first appeared. From Mr. Raphael Tuck (the enterprising gentleman who started the Christmas Card Show); from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode; and from Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.; we have severally received specimens of their Christmas Cards. "Caparisons are odorous," so we will merely observe that they are all more or less calculated to give pleasure to the young people for whose delectation chiefly these dainty ornaments are designed. Then from Messrs. T. J. Smith and Co., who have attained quite a reputation for their highly-ornamented albums, we have a new Album entitled "Lingua Floris," which, as the name indicates, is adorned with twelve floral designs, beautifully executed in we have a new Album entitled "Lingua Floris," which, as the name indicates, is adorned with twelve floral designs, beautifully executed in chromo. These albums make very acceptable wedding or Christmas presents, being most attractive for the drawing-room table. Then from Messrs. Beckmann Brothers, of Cow Cross Street, we have samples of upright Gothic pictures of landscape scenery after Larpent Roberts, executed by a chromo-lithographic process; Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., of Wilson Street, Finsbury, send a parcel of Christmas crackers, comprising, as usual, all sorts of pretty of Christmas crackers, comprising, as usual, all sorts of pretty designs; while last, but not least, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. forward a selection of their Diaries and Pocket Books in various shapes and sizes, but, as usual, unequalled for elegance of design and durability of workmanship.

#### COLLIERY ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSES

THE successive explosions at Seaham and Pen-y-Graig Collieries revive the question of the causes of and the remedies for colliery accidents. The report of the Commission to inquire into the general question is not likely to be issued for months, and no legislation of moment can be expected to precede that report; but some suggestive facts have been recently officially published, and there are some phases of the question that invite comment. In the recent Blue Book containing the reports of the Inspectors of Mines a table is given by the Chief Inspector of the loss of life, and its cause, for every year since 1850, and the facts thus officially vouched for are such as should modify some of the popular opinions on the question. It appears that in the twenty-nine years reported on there have been It appears that in the twenty-nine years reported on there have been not less than 22,778 fatal accidents in and about the mines registered under the Coal Mines Act in Great Britain, and that the loss of life from these accidents was 30,675. But to those who are of opinion that explosions cause the chief part of the loss, it will be a surprise to learn that during three decades the average loss of life by firedamp explosions was much less than that from falls in the mines—falls of "roof" and "sides." The average loss of life by firedamp explosions was much less than that from falls in the mines—falls of "roof" and "sides." "roof" and "sides." The average loss of life by firedamp explosions has varied from 226 yearly to 244 yearly in the three periods—the earliest decade being the most fatal, the second the most safe, and the third period taking the middle position. But the loss of life from roofs and sides falling was in the first ten years 376 annually, in the second decade it was 416, and in the third period it has risen to 449 yearly. Through the increasing use of safety hooks and other appliances the loss of life in the shafts is reduced—it was 211 yearly in the first decade, 150 yearly in the second, and in the last nine years it has been 140 yearly. The other two classes of accidents—miscellaneous and underground, and miscellaneous on surface—show an increase: the first class from 118 yearly to 191 yearly, and the latter class from 50 yearly to 91 yearly. These are the classes of accident and the numbers, and it is evident that it is to the slighter accidents rather than to heavy fatalities that we have to the slighter accidents rather than to heavy fatalities that we have to trace most of the heavy loss of life.

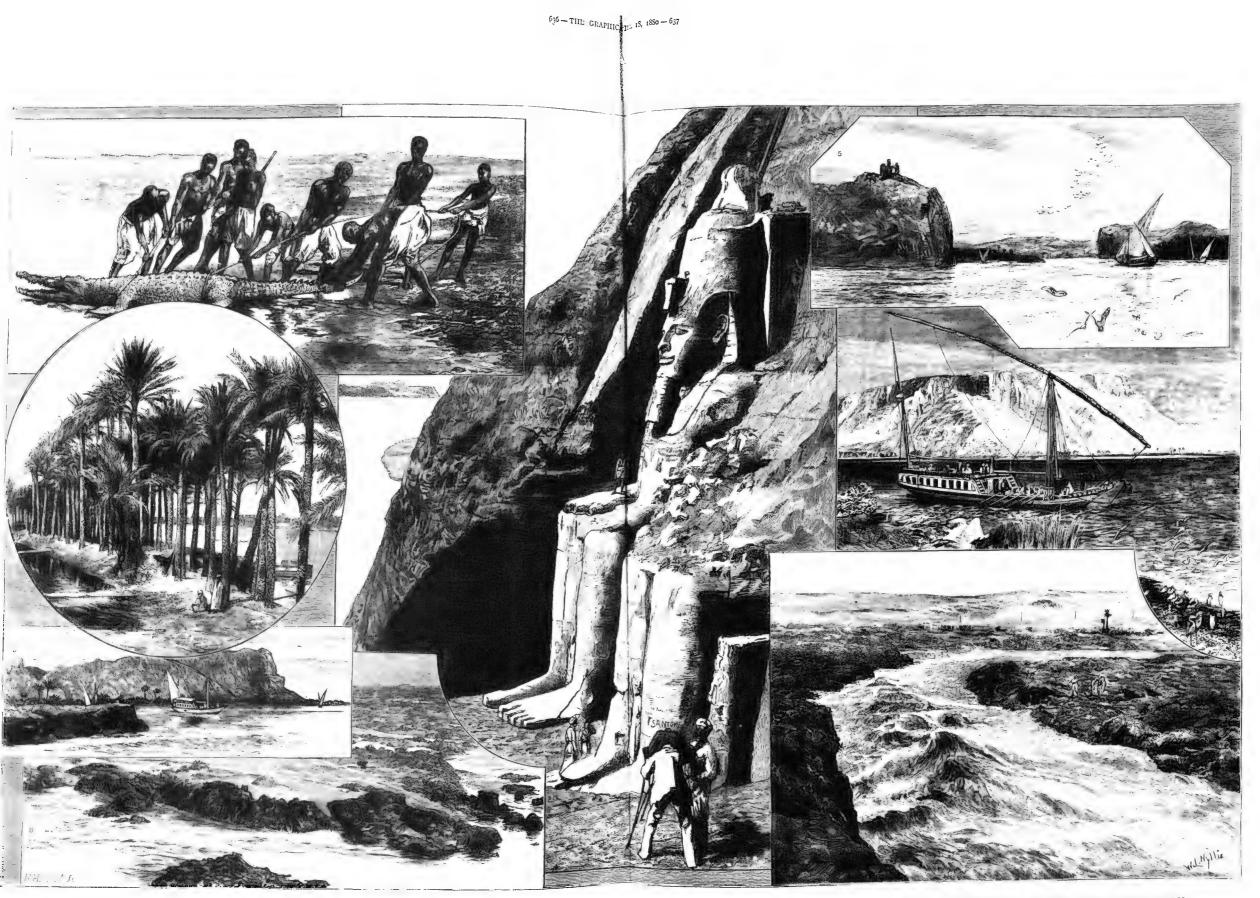
But in the twenty-nine years there has been a large addition to

the number of men employed, the number having risen from 216, 217 in the year 1851 to 476,810 in the last year. An official table is given of the proportionate loss of life from each specified cause for every year, and this may be summarised as under for the three periods:—

PERSONS EMPLOYED TO EACH DEATH BY
TOTAL
TOTAL Roof, &c., IN SHAFTS. ACCIDENTS. YEARS. 1851 to 1860 1861 to 1870 1871 to 1879 EXPLOSIONS. 1,008 1,408 2,772 t 53 767 1,061 3,427

This table proves, first, that the safety of the men in the mines is much greater now than it was thirty years ago; that whilst there was in the first ten years one death by accident in and about the mines for every 245 persons employed, in the last period 438 persons were employed for one death. In the two classes of accident struck out of the table—classes causing comparatively few deaths—there has been greater fatality, but in those in which the bulk of the lives are lost there has been a growth in the safety of the mine. In proportion to the number of men employed life is twice as free from loss by firedamp as it was thirty years ago, and, in similar proportion, life in the shafts of our mines is three times as free from fatal accidents as it then was; but though in the mine there is increased safety from loss of life by falls, that increase is not so great as it is in the other two classes we have referred to.

It is useless to dogmatise on the causes of the loss of life by explosions, and to suggest remedies in the face of the fact that an exhaustive inquiry on the whole subject is now in progress. It may, however, be said that the recent reports of inspectors have often pointed to the practice of shot-firing in fiery mines as not only, in the words of one of their number, "the most slovenly of all methods of getting coal," but also one which sacrifices many men yearly, and which "can be abandoned without any loss to anybody." It is probable that in this direction, and into the limitation of the distance which coal may be wrought from one shaft, legislation in the future may As to the other classes of accident, further legislation would move. As to the other chasses of account, father regulation not affect the average so much as the stricter carrying out of existing laws. Inspectors' reports bristle with remarks such as: "That greater care would have prevented the accident;" "the system of colliers doing the timbering themselves (as in Wales) is a system of conters doing the timbering memselves (as in Wales) is a bad one, and fraught with great danger;" the "negligence and disregard of means for safety," whilst continual stress is laid on the heavy loss of life by falls of roof. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that it would be well if means could be devised to secure the more systematic carrying out of the present laws and carrying out of the present laws and the present laws are present laws



1 CATCHING A CROCODILE -2. PALM GROVE ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE.—8. GEBEL SHEKH HEREÉDEE.—4. EL GHAZEE—8 ENTRANCE TO THE FIRST CATARACT, ASSOUAN.—6. FIRST CATARACT ABOVE ASSOUAN.—7. ONE OF THE COLOSSAL FIGURES
FROM THE ROCK TEMPLE OF ABOO SIMBAL—8 GENERAL VIEW OF THE SECOND CATARACT



In their preface to "Half-Hours with Foreign Novelists, with Short Notices of the Lives and Writings of the Various Authors" (2 vols.: Remington and Co.), the Misses Helen and Alice Zimmern explain that their object is twofold: to give English readers unacquainted with foreign languages some insight into the writings of the best foreign novelists, and also, by means of extracts, to depict the life, character, and scenery of the various countries of which they write. They intentionally omit from the plan of their work all novels of which the subjects are not national, as well as certain French authors for other and more obvious reasons, and they prefer, when possible, passages from novels which have not as certain renen authors for other and more obvious reasons, and they prefer, when possible, passages from novels which have not been already translated. We are not sure that the idea, if based on higher or deeper grounds than that of simply amusing an idle reader, or crowding much into little for the benefit of an over-busy one, is particularly happy. It is quite certain that few novels can be otherwise them gravesually misrayerented by detected research be otherwise than grievously misrepresented by detached passages, however ably chosen. The longest novel—if good enough to be worth reading—is as much an indissoluble whole as the shortest however ably chosen. The longest novel—it good enough to be worth reading—is as much an indissoluble whole as the shortest complete sentence, and can no more be adequately represented by fragments than a sentence by selected words. However, having thus entered an increasingly needful protest against all attemits to help people to think that they know a great deal about any subject, when, intruth, they are only taught to know a great deal less, and worse than nothing, we have nothing to urge against these "Half-Hours" so far as their intention is to amuse. And that, despite all loftier professions, may be their principal intention, after all. The uninstructed reader will certainly learn the names of a great many foreign authors, and something about the people who own them. As a book of reference the volumes will undoubtedly prove useful. We have notices, and illustrations, of Georges Sand, Henri Mürger, Auerbach, Daudet, Spielhagen, Madame Carlen, Cherbuliez, Hackländer, Jokai, Turgenieff, Freytag, Octave Feuillet, Marlitt, Balzac, Gaboriau, and some dozen other authors, representing nearly every European country. The extracts are thirty-six in number, and are fairly well chosen, so far as satisfactory selection was possible under the circumstances; but as the average number of extracts to each author is not one and a half, and as all are inevitably translated into much the same very admirable English, the reader must not fancy that his pleasant half-hours have entitled him to talk about Dutch that his pleasant half-hours have entitled him to talk about Dutch

that his pleasant half-hours have entitled him to talk about Dutch or Galician fiction very much more than before.

He is, in this respect, much more likely to benefit from the excellent series of translations of popular French novels issued by Messrs. Vizetelly and Co. This series is again represented on our list by two volumes containing "A New Lease of Life," by Edmond About, a little tale or sketch by the same author, called "Saving a Daughter's Dowry," and "Wayward Dosia" and "The Generous Diplomatist," by Henry Greville. "A New Lease of Life" is the English title of that extraordinary piece of burlesque science, or scientific burlesque, in which one Colonel Fougas is subjected to a singular process of suspended animation, and afterwards revivified in another generation. The story, as a flight of brilliant and eccentric imagination, is unequalled in its peculiar way, although the broad comedy of its latter portion rather injures the effect of the mock-scientific realism of the beginning. Translation was in this case an exceptionally hard task, but has been sufficiently successful. "Wayward Dosia" is a slight but graceful Russian romance of character: the remaining tales fill up the two volumes pleasantly. One important matter is overlooked in this series—the English titles of the novels and stories should in every case be accompanied by their French originals.

by their French originals.

There is not much to be said by way of either praise or dispraise concerning a novelette called "Modesta," by Gina Rose (I vol.: E. Faithfull and Co.).—The authoress appears to know something about Italy and the Italians, but her knowledge is entirely subordinate to romantic tendencies of an exceedingly young-ladylike nature. Perhaps it is as well that the ideal country inhabited by the artists' models and prime donne of fiction should not be too ruthlessly destroyed, considering how very little of it is to be found in a world of reality and prose. The likelihood of some of Gina Rose's incidents is only to be accepted on the ground of their natural incredibility, as when corpses are supposed to be carried uncovered through the streets of Naples, so that a child, meeting a procession of the Black Brotherhood, recognises her dead mother on an open bier. Most of the faults and shortcomings of "Modesta" arise from its author's very amateurish style, and from her obviously holding the far too common belief of authoresses in general that having read novels is an all sufficient reason for writing about Italy and the Italians, but her knowledge is entirely subordinate general that having read novels is an all sufficient reason for writing one. A novelist ought to be vain enough to think that he has done something worth doing in itself as well as it can be done. We cannot think that Gina Rose ever though it necessary to ask herself either "Is this story worth writing?" or, "If so, how ought I to write it so as to make it worth reading?" In the result she must be amply content with the judgment that treats even blame as uncarned.

Detective literature has become rather old-fashioned; possibly circumstances have of late years a little tended to weaken public faith in the necessarily superior acuteness of persons trained in the school of criminal investigation. "The Autobiography of an Italian Police Officer" (r vol.: J. and R. Maxwell), attempts to revive something of the fascination that used to belong to tales of how millstones were seen through and needles found in bottles of hay. But, whether from want of freshness in the topics, or from want of skill in the supposed narrator, the old interest does not revive again. There are many true Italian police stories, which, told without any air of mystery or licence of imagination, would make up a volume as interesting as a newspaper. What substratum of fact, if any, as interesting as a newspaper. What substratum of fact, if any, may underlie this so-called autobiography we are unable to tell, but from whatever element of fact may be there it is certain that all the original interest has been most skilfully removed.

#### RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

THE foremost place in point of interest is claimed by "Collected Sonnets: Old and New," by Charles Tennyson Turner (C. Kegan Paul), because, even if the intrinsic value of the work had been less, it must have been replaced to the control of the son had been less, it must have been welcome on account of the Poet Laureate's at must have been welcome on account of the Poet Lautence's exquisite memorial verses prefixed to his brother's poems, and for Mr. James Spedding's masterly essay, reprinted from the Nineteenth Century. Of the former it would be impossible to speak too highly; unluckily, from its very nature it must be quoted in extenso, or not at all. It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the merits of a number of sonnets within the compass of a necessarily brief notice, because it must be frankly admitted that in reading through much a collection the inequivalence of the large when most such a collection the inevitable sameness of style—even when most perfect—renders the book somewhat fatiguing; and an honest critic cannot but fear lest this fact may have blinded him to some beauties which he would fain have recognised. It may, however, be said in general terms, that all the poems are marked by that scholarly elegance and finish which the sonnet imperatively demands, whilst the thought and imagination embodied in the several pieces mark their author as one who must be ranked high amongst modern poets. by all fair judges. As amongst the most striking we should select these; —"To A. H. H.," "On Seeing a Child Blush on His First

View of a Corpse" (which would alone have been enough to stamp the writer as a true poet), "Mary, Queen of Scots," "The Rookery," and "How the 'Higher Criticism' Blesses the Bible." The last-named could hardly be surpassed for delicate sarcasm. Mr. Hallam Tennyson contributes a graceful little preface, and the footnotes, giving alternate readings and Coleridge's original comments, are interesting in the extreme, though they would have been better collected in an appendix.

interesting in the extreme, though they would have been beets collected in an appendix.

The lapse of some forty years has rendered Professor Rlackie's translation of the first part of "Faust" little more than a tradition to the present generation, and, in view of its general excellence, the venerable poet and student has done wisely in putting forward the revised edition which has just been issued by Messrs. Macmillan. As a metrical translation it would be almost impertinent to announce its worth; but of the introductory essay we may be permitted to speak, as there are some curious points which deserve attention. In the first place, then, Professor Blackie denies, and, in our opinion, disproves most effectively, the identity of Faust with the celebrated printer; it has always seemed a chimerical notion. Then he gives a most exhaustive account and criticism of the second part of Goethe's mystical tragedy, summing it up as "a brilliant blunder and a magnificent mistake:" few who know the work will be disposed to cavil at this verdict. And his remarks on the general moral tendency of the whole poem are worthy of note (page 71), where he treats of the result of Protestant teaching as applied to medieval ideas.

mediceval ideas.
"Nero," a tragedy, by Richard Comfort (Philadelphia) is one of the most extraordinary works of modern times. The blank verse in which it is mainly supposed to be written dispenses with the use of capital letters in all but initial lines, so that it has rather the effect of hewildering press a correct which is forward by lines so utterly bewildering prose, a conceit which is fostered by lines so utterly impossible to scan as

Rich flowers may vex to death the grown weeds.

Then the language is most wonderful. Locusta is introduced, and, judging from her conversation with Nero, was modelled upon the author's early recollections of some old negro Obeah woman; whilst autnor's early recollections of some old negro Obeah woman; whilst Seneca descends into very homely vernacular when he says of Agrippina that "her anger is that fierce!" It seems that the wretched maniac Emperor wrote and performed in a burlesque, of which an extract is given, and which would infallibly have been hissed from the boards of the Gaiety; and our old acquaintance Petronius favours us with the novel intelligence that "Almanachs" (sic) require to be wound up, and that, the operation being com-

hissed from the boards of the Gaiety; and our old acquaintance Petronius favours us with the novel intelligence that "Almanachs" (sic) require to be wound up, and that, the operation being completed, they habitually tick. There is an appended table of errata which might with advantage have been extended to several pages; "meditate" may be meant to stand for "mediate," and what on earth is a "pressimist?"

There is little to note in "Lyrics and Elegies," by Charles Newton Scott (Smith, Elder). Of the latter we can discover none, and the former are weak, if we except "Hestia Patroa," which has merit, and the rather musical "Waltz." The author is evidently a good and right-thinking man, but not a poet—and none others should attempt to write poetry.

In "Mary Magdalene: a Poem," by Mrs. Richard Greenough (C. Kegan Paul), we have a sumptuous volume, the contents of which hardly bear out its promise. Of course, it deals with the life of the great saint and penitent, and there is a certain amount of imaginative, even of dramatic, force in the recital. As might have been expected, the author has strongly borne in mind the legend of St. Mary of Egypt, and in at least one passage probably recalled a scene in Kingsley's "Hypatia." But the verse is poor, dealing in weak terminations, save where it rises, as though by inspiration, at the description of the Virgin Mother by the Cross; this is really fine and impressive. Mrs. Greenough seems in several places to

at the description of the Virgin Mother by the Cross; this is really fine and impressive. Mrs. Greenough seems in several places to have forgotten the brief space of time which the action of her poem is supposed to occupy.

"Vane's Storey, Weddah and Om-el-bonaiu, and Other Poems," by James Thomson (Reeves and Turner), is a book which leaves on the mind a conception of singular power combined with singular lack of judgment. We must confess ourselves unable to understand what the first poem is about. It purports to be the dying revelation of a man as to a marvellous vision lately seen, and is written in fairly good octosyllabics, which do not escape the suspicion of "fatal Tacility." How could the song of Princess Ilse go, by any torturing, to the tune of "From Greenland's Icy Mountains?" And why should the author elect to shock his readers by so silly and profane a note as that at page 38? The Eastern tale which comes next is a terrible one of infidelity and revenge, told in ottava rima almost worthy of Keats. "The Jolly Veterans" is an admirable drinking song, but on reading "Childhood" one cannot help recalling Sir Theodore Martin's wonderful rendering of the same poem of Heine into the Lowland Scots—the only tongue of which the German is ever quite patient. the German is ever quite patient.

#### THE LONDON BALLET-II. THE BALLET DANCER.

THE demand which Christmas makes on the recruits for Fairyland is of course exceptional. There are certain theatres that have their regular staff of dancers. It has been so for a very long time, and is so still. The opera-houses, for instance, are constant in their requirements, and so are many of the large music halls and large theatres, as the Alhambra. A few years ago, every Christmas and every Easter found the stage of nearly all the theatres devoted to pantomime or extravaganza; but, as the numbers of small houses increased, and the fashion of long runs arose, the claims of the Ballet got to be overlooked. A manager did not care to interrupt a Ballet got to be overlooked. A manager did not care to interrupt a success by the doubtful experiment of a change; and, where adults filled the stalls every night, it was sarcely wise to alter the bill for the benefit of children. The provinces, however, have scarcely taken pattern yet from the capital, and in many of the large country towns Clown and Pantaloon pay better during their short run than stars or novelties. So it happens that there is still a large demand for good dancers and for competent and agile fairies.

happens that the bal And so, too, it happens that the batter master—busy, very busy just now, and with all the cares of Fairyland on his responsible shoulders—has yet all through the year his list pretty complete, and his practising-rooms pretty full. And, as his programme is varied—as all kinds of pupils come to him for all kinds of instruction,—so the offers a variety of terms from which they can make their choice. But still, in all these varieties of instruction, two distinct classes of But still, in all these varieties of instruction, two distinct classes of pupils may easily be recognised. First of all, then, are the professionals. These are the pupils whom he most affects, and his terms for them seem moderate enough. He teaches dancing and he teaches music, and he teaches both—to use his own expression he teaches music, and he teaches both—to use his own expression—in their various branches. Fifteen guineas down, and the pupil bound apprentice for three years: these are not very extravagant terms to pay for learning a profession which may lead to great results, and only requires moderate ability and moderate industry. The industry is, however, what it appears to be from his point of view; from the pupil's it is scarcely so moderate. Many a weary hour goes to give the suppleness which, when it moves to music, is called grace. That poetry of motion which esthetic critics have pronounced to be the true definition of dancing is all well enough in the dreamy swing of a ball-room waltz; but on the stage it counts for nothing at all. Any one who carefully watches the corps de ballet after some poorly-applauded evolution will see that the dancers, as they retire to the wings, are panting and all out of breath. And yet this is after months of training and weeks of performance. And

then there are the steps-rocks, and scissors, and grapevine; jigs and breakdowns, and hornpipes. It takes hours of practice—of a practice that leaves the moderately able and industrious pupil as gallop up a hill—before the apprentice can execute that rather commonplace pas de fascination which is received night after night with great equanimity by an uninterested public. Both pupil and teacher have to work hard; and it is obvious that fifteen guineas is quite an inadequate fee for three years' instruction. There is, indeed, quite an inadequate fee for three years' instruction. There is, indeed, another little condition generally inserted in the articles of apprenticeship. The ballet master is to get, as well as the money, a third of the earnings. The arrangement has a double advantage, as it makes the master interested in pushing his pupils. And he can do a great deal for them, for he is something more than a mere teacher; he is, in fact, a contractor for dancing. The enterprising manager of the theatre knows a little political economy, and understands the advantage of division of labour; and so, when he wants a belief advantage of division of labour; and so, when he wants a ballet, he goes to our friend and makes his arrangements, and enters into his contract. Of course this is not the invariable rule. Some managers have their own way of seeing after their own business. But here is the ballet master with his class at work, and ready to supply fairies to a given pantomime much as a contractor of another kind might be ready to horse a given coach for a given season. The apprentice can, therefore, at once be put into a position to earn money—money of which 70 per cent. remains in her pocket, and 30 per cent. flows conveniently into his.

conveniently into his.

It is easy to speak of per-centage, which has a fine sound of capital about it; but it is a small sum that is so divided. We are not here speaking of the heads of the profession. A Russian Emperor told a French prima donna that the terms she asked were more than a marshal's pay. "Then," said she, "get your marshals to sing for you." The Taglionis and the Ceritos get their big cheques and their princely appointments. It is of the rank and file we are speaking, and not of the marshals and generals of the London ballet. If you go to a pantomime next month you shall see the whole of

speaking, and not of the marshals and generals of the London ballet. If you go to a pantomime next month you shall see the whole of that army under review, and you may leisurely, from your stall, examine its recruits. There are the steady soldiers in front—not veterans; far from it (unfortunately in this service years bring with them disadvantage), but at least the well-trained and effective combatants. These are the front rows; and behind them, of course, batants. These are the front rows; and behind them, of course, are the second rows and the back rows. The distinction is very great: it is the difference between chief and staff. The front rows get 30s. a-week, or perhaps 40s.—not a very great sum, certainly—and they have often to provide out of that their dress and their boots. Whatever may be the weather, they have to pass the stage door at the appointed time, and to be at rehearsal at the hour that is fixed. the appointed time, and to be at rehearsal at the hour that is fixed. If they are late, they may be fined or turned away. For weeks and weeks the rehearsal is carried on. The last few days before Christmas are quite anxiously busy. It is easy to sit in the stalls and be good-natured, and patronise "what is intended for your amusement." But few people realise, or would care to realise, the dreariness of that great, big, dusty platform on which the lime-light beats fiercely, and where the front rows of Fairyland dazzle the house by their beauty and agility, at 5s. a-head. But what shall we say of the back rows? Many of them will get but 2s. 6d. a night, and many have to come through the rain and mud, or sleet and front to take their humble places far from the foot-lights. With frost, to take their humble places far from the foot-lights. With such data it is temptingly easy to build up romance and give way to sentiment. But these supernumeraries of the stage, these additional fairles where the automates of Christman applied as a constant. fairies whom the exigencies of Christmas collect, are scarcely so much to be pitied. At such a season a little money comes in a comportunely to fill or to add to the general purse. They have most of them their work by day. They are many of them already hangers-on, connected with the great establishments that once or hangers-on, connected with the great establishments that once or twice a year give us pantomime or extravaganza. They earn a little money, and perhaps enjoy the earning of it. They are not professionals, but they know professionals who find means to put them forward and assist them. Very little training at the ballet master's school is sufficient to teach them all they have to do, which seems chiefly to be to stand in an incapable manner at the wings, and keep out of the way of the others. They have had none of the hard training, and get none of the glorious rewards. For them it is not reserved to get 31. Ios. a week. For Fairyland, with all its sparkle and glitter, is a dull prosaic place after all, and the haunt of the fairies—just at present the narrow streets about Drury Lane and sparke and gatter, is a dult prosate place after an, and the states of the fairies—just at present the narrow streets about Drury Lane and Covent Garden—is probably the muddlest collection of thorough-fares which London in December can show to country cousins or enlightened foreigners.

W. L. W. enlightened foreigners.

#### *RECOLLECTIONS*

O Lucy, can it be so long, So long ago?—Since you and I All careless strayed the groves among Waking the woodland with our song, And dared the ardour of July.

So long ago? -- Since I have seen The rushes waving o'er the merc, The wild-fowl rising, and the sheen Of waves that glitter, as between Tall elms the latest rays appear.

So long ago?—Since that fond night, When we our oars delighted dipped, And Love beneath the moonbeam's light Witnessed our first, our lasting slight, Then held his cup out—and we sipped.

So long ago?—Yet still the mere
Lies placid, still the rushes wave
As then they waved, the trees uprear
Their heads as then—But you—Ah! where? Whisper those rushes by your grave?

Thou art not dead—Then where art thou? I ask, who once wert dear to thee-Where is that blushing cheek, that brow? Departed all—You're married now; And-cruel Fate !-it is to me

W. B. TYNDALL

A THRILLING RAID ON A CONVENT in China has been made by a lone bachelor in search of a wife. An American emfloys of the Chinese Customs in the district of Wenchoo, the San Francisco the Chinese Customs in the district of Wenchoo, the San Francisco News Letter tells us, found his existence very dull, and could not induce any of the neighbouring Mongolian beauties to marry him. Some friendly native boatmen took pity on the solitary foreigner, and told him they could get him a charming wife from a neighbouring convent. Accordingly they rowed with muffled oars up the river, shouted "Fire" when close to the building to put the inmates off their guard, and bursting open the doors, seized their prize and rowed off with her, despite tears, struggles, and entreaties. The fair nun, however, obstinately refused to marry the American, and the neighbours lodged a complaint against him in the State Courts, the neighbours lodged a complaint against him in the State Courts, the matter being ultimately brought before the United States Consul at Ningpo. The bold American was forced to restore his unwilling bride, lost his situation, and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

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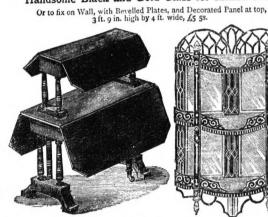
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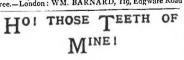
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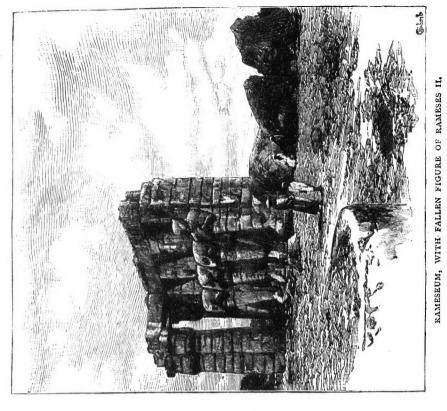
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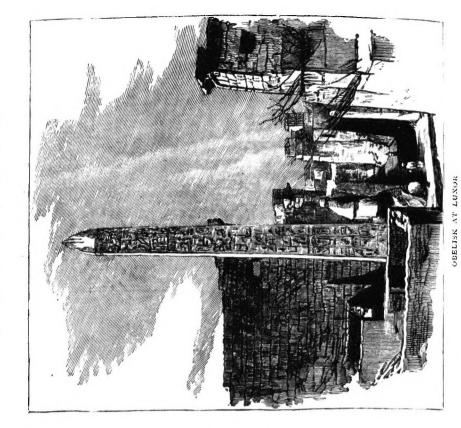
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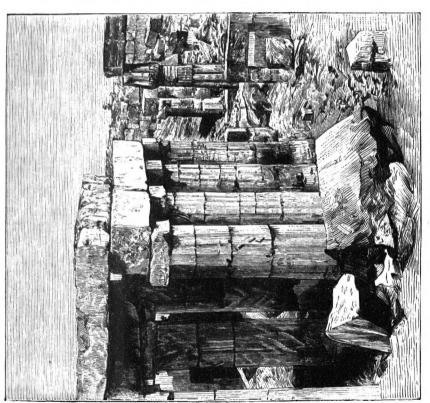


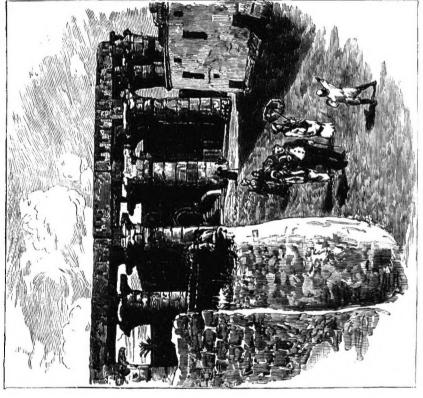
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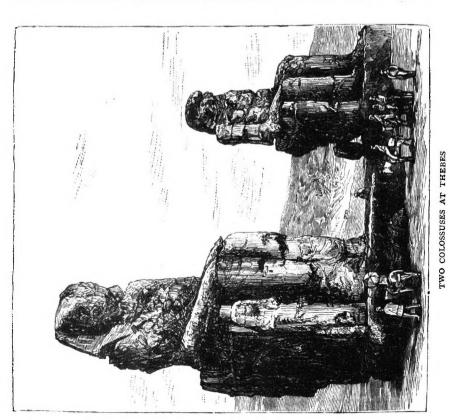
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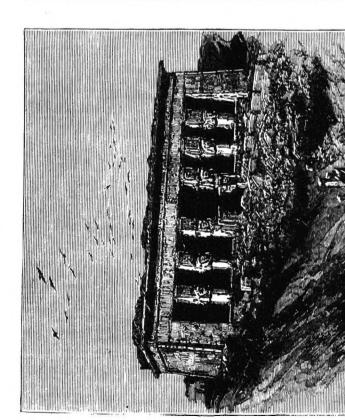












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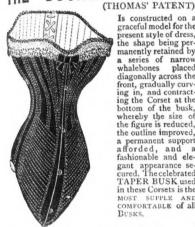
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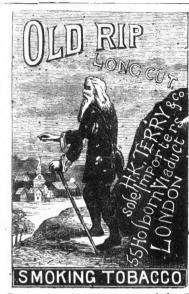
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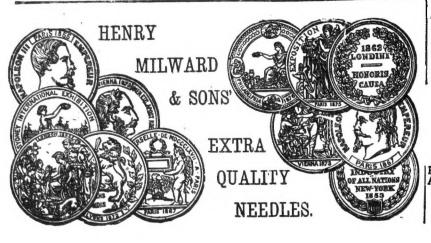
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